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WESTERN CANTALOUPES GAIN OVER EASTERN.

About 70,000 Cars Shipped to All Markets During Past Four Years—Distance No Barrier to Growers—Markets Reviewed.

Approximately 24,200 cars of western cantaloupes were received for consumption during the past four years at the 10 market centers of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, and Kansas City. The preponderance of the western stock is shown by comparison with the receipts of about 8,600 cars of eastern cantaloupes at the same markets according to data compiled by the Bureau of Markets. No homegrown stock moving in small lots from near-by areas is included in these statistics.

The total cantaloupe shipments to all markets, as reported for the past four years, reached about 70,000 cars, of which close to 54,400 cars were western stock and 15,600 from eastern producing sections. The quantity of western cantaloupes taken by the 10 cities mentioned represents not far from 34 per cent of the total number of cars reported shipped, while the quantity of eastern stock taken by these cities represents about 12 per cent of the total shipments of cantaloupes.

West Increases Acreage.

This relatively large increase in the consumption of western cantaloupes is due, in large part, to the steady increase in western cantalopue acreage as distinguished from the generally downward trend of production in the East. Wide distribution has been promoted by the intensive marketing campaigns conducted by handlers of western cantaloupes.

While unloads of eastern cantaloupes at these 10 markets were decreasing each year during the four-year period, the unloads of western stock were generally increasing. In 1919 the receipts of western cantaloupes at these 10 markets were 8,660 cars, as compared with 4,783 in 1918, with 4,998 in 1917, and with 5,760 cars in 1916. The decreased receipts in 1918 reflect the short crop of that year in California and Colorado. On the other hand, the unloads of eastern cantaloupes at these 10 markets were 1,640 cars in 1919, as compared with 1,913 cars in 1918, with 2,291 in 1917, and with 2,779 cars in 1916.

The records of the total shipments of eastern cantaloupes accord with the decreasing receipts, while the total shipments of western cantaloupes show gains corresponding in a general way with increasing receipts. In 1919 shipments of eastern cantaloupes to all

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Drastic fall in grain prices, which has been almost continuous since July 15, comes to end after total drop for wheat of 67 cents per bushel. Half of decline recovered in five days. (P. 101.)

The vegetable seed supply, judged from acreage and condition reports reaching the Bureau of Markets, will be in general considerably less than in 1919 and 1918. (P. 102.)

Timothy seed production in 1920 will be about 80 per cent of that of last year, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets, The supply of alfalfa seed from the early crop in the Southwest will be normal and slightly in excess of the 1919 southwestern crop. (P. 102.)

Potato prices during the week ending August 7 increased for the first time in nearly a month. Movement of fruits and vegetables was lighter than during the preceding week. (P. 106.)

Increased offerings of medium to fairly good steers and decreased receipts of the lower grades characterized the cattle markets during the week. The tendency of the general cattle market was slow. Hog prices declined early in the week but recovered later. The trend of lamb prices was downward; sheep held fairly steady. Dressed beef slow but steady, other meats uneven. (Pp. 98 and 99.)

Excessive supplies continued to depress the butter market. Slightly lower prices for cheese were established in the primary markets, but there was little trading. (P. 100.)

Prices of feedstuffs continued the violent decline of the preceding week. The hay market was slow. (P. 104.)

IMPORTANT INDUSTRY SEEN IN FROZEN SMALL FRUITS.

Bureau Specialists Look for Steady Development—Cheaper Than Canning.

That the well-known methods of preserving fish, meat, poultry, eggs, and butter by freezing should be extended more generally to berries, small fruits, and tomatoes, thus in effect making fresh fruit of these kinds available throughout the year is the statement based on extensive experiments of specialists of the United States Bureau of Markets. Successful methods for the storage of fruits in a frozen condition should be more fully utilized in relieving the market of surplus receipts of highly perishable fruits while in sound, edible condition. In a few of the larger cities certain ice cream manufacturers, canners, and even hotels hold frozen stocks long after the fresh products are exhausted on the market.

It is pointed out that the preservation of fruits by freezing is cheaper than canning

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FRUIT EXPORTS ON INCREASE IMPORTS DECLINING.

U. S. Building Up Fruit Growing Industries—Supplying Greater Proportion of Home Demand and Shipping Larger Surplus.

The foreign fruit trade of the United States during the last 10 years shows two distinct tendencies. With the exception of two years, 1917 and 1918, our export trade increased, the maximum being reached in 1919. On the other hand, our import trade shows a definite downward trend.

The average yearly exports of fruit for the prewar period, 1910–1914, were in the neighborhood of 504,911,000 pounds. Even with two low years the five-year average for the war period, 1915–1919, was 518,259,000 pounds, a yearly increase of considerably more than 13,000,000 pounds, or 2.6 per cent.

The average imports for the prewar period approximated 252,708,000 pounds; for the war period only 109,321,000 pounds, a decrease of 143,387,000 pounds, or 57 per cent.

Even taking into consideration the increased consumption of fruit in the United States and the fact that Germany, one of our best customers, was out of the market, the balance of trade in fruits remains well on the export side of the ledger. During the 10-year period our exports of fruit approximated 5,115,851,000 pounds, our imports but 1,810,148,000 pounds, or an excess of exports over imports amounting to 3,305,703,000 pounds.

Imports Largely Competitive Products.

The fresh fruit export trade of the United States is chiefly in apples, lemons, and oranges, while the following dried fruits are sent abroad: Apples, apricots, peaches, prunes, and raisins.

Imported into this country as fresh fruits are bananas, grapes, lemons, and oranges. Currants, dates, figs, olives, and raisins are the principal dried or preserved fruits imported.

All these imported fruits except bananas meet competition in an American industry, although the American currant, date, and fig industries are in their embryonic stages.

The foreign trade in fruits for the 10-year period, 1910–1919, as shown in the accompanying table, indicates clearly the changes occurring as a result of the war.

The exports of fresh fruits indicate a healthy condition in the industry. The overseas shipments of both oranges and lemons increased during the 1915–1919 period, and even the exports of apples, with two very low years included, have shown only a 15 per cent decrease.

For apples the United Kingdom is by far our best customer, taking approximately

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Live Stock and Meats

SLOWNESS AND LOWER PRICES IN CATTLE MARKETS.

Quality Improving—Tight Money Retards Demand for Stockers and Feeders.

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.]

Receipts of live stock at 10 markets for the week ending August 7 totaled approximately 182,800 cattle, 422,700 hogs, and 241,600 sheep, compared with 187,700 cattle, 414,500 hogs, and 274,500 sheep the week previous and 181,200 cattle, 307,400 hogs, and 332,400 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—There were moderate summer runs of cattle at Chicago and elsewhere, severe declines the week previous tending to lessen supplies slightly. While western range cattle have been arriving in Omaha for some time, the first of the run found its way to Chicago during the week, the Dakotas, also Canada, being represented. Quality of both was very plain. The tendency of the general market was slow to lower except on the best corn-fed steers.

Omaha Prices Steadiest.

Omaha under relatively light receipts held up best on all grades, all other markets declining on steers showing grass. A noticeable feature was the increased offerings of medium to fairly good steers and a letting up in receipts of the lower grades, which had previously been in comparatively heavy supply. This resulted in helping check the downward plunge of prices on the lower grades and the development of the greatest weakness in the prices on medium steers. Wednesday was the low spot of the week, buying up to that time being of an indifferent character, as eastern distribution was not broad.

Bulk of receipts at all markets having been of an average medium quality, meat distributing channels were filled with this one kind, yet left the inquiry for choice beeves unsatisfied. By Thursday, however, the markets developed an improved tone and recovered fully half of the earlier losses.

As a result of the price fluctuations, the close of the week found prices on best steers steady to strong at all markets, with medium to good steers ranging from slow to 50 cents lower. Common steers were very uneven and averaged about the same decline as on medium grades, but they dis-

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

Chicago, Friday, Aug. 6.

	Aug. 6.	July 30.	July 9.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$36.50-38.50	$38.00-38.50	$37.00-38.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	39.50-40.75	40.00-40.75	40.00-40.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	22.50-24.50	22.50-25.00	22.50-24.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	36.50-39.00	36.50-39.00	37.00-40.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	49.50-50.50	49.50-50.50	49.00-50.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	22.25-23.50	21.50-22.50	22.50-23.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	18.00-21.50	17.25-18.00	18.00-18.50
Pure lard, tierces	20.00-22.25	22.00-22.25	21.50-23.00
Compound lard, tierces	19.00-19.50	19.50-20.00	21.00-22.00

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, AUG. 10.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	Aug. 10.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 10.
HOGS.					
Top	$16.10	$16.10	$16.50	$16.00	$15.50
Bulk of sales	$14.00-16.00	$13.50-16.00	$15.75-16.25	$14.50-15.60	$14.00-14.75
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.50-15.75	13.90-13.50	14.50-15.65	14.50-15.40	14.25-14.75
Medium (200-250 pounds up), medium-choice	15.00-16.00	14.60-16.00	15.75-16.40	15.25-15.75	14.50-15.50
Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice	15.20-16.10	15.10-16.10	15.50-16.50	14.75-15.85	14.60-15.50
Light lights (130-150 pounds), common-choice	15.15-16.00	14.85-15.85	15.50-16.25		
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	14.00-14.35	13.40-13.80	13.00-13.25	13.25-13.60	14.00-14.20
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	13.60-13.90	13.00-13.40	12.75-13.00	12.75-13.00	13.75-14.00
Pigs (150 pounds down), common-choice	14.50-15.75	14.00-15.50	12.50-15.75		
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice			12.50-15.50	11.50-14.75	12.00-13.75
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	16.25-17.50	16.25-17.25	15.75-16.25	15.25-16.50	15.50-16.25
Good	15.25-16.25	15.00-16.25	14.25-15.75	13.35-15.15	14.25-15.50
Medium	12.50-15.00	12.50-15.00	10.75-14.25	11.50-13.25	12.00-14.25
Common	10.50-12.25	10.25-12.50	9.75-10.75	10.25-11.50	10.25-12.00
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	16.25-17.50	16.00-17.25	16.25-16.50	15.35-16.60	15.75-16.50
Good	14.75-16.00	14.75-16.00	14.25-16.25	12.50-15.25	14.00-15.75
Medium	12.25-14.25	12.25-14.50	10.00-14.25	10.25-12.40	12.00-14.00
Common	9.00-12.00	9.00-12.00	8.00-10.00	8.25-10.25	9.25-12.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	6.00-14.90	6.00-14.75	6.50-15.50	5.75-13.25	6.50-13.25
Cows, common-choice	5.00-12.50	5.00-12.00	6.25-10.50	5.50-10.50	6.00-11.75
Bulls, bologna and beef	6.00-11.75	6.00-11.75	5.00-9.50	5.00-9.00	6.00-11.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	4.00-6.00	3.75-6.00	3.75-6.00	3.50-5.50	4.00-6.00
Canner steers	4.50-7.00	4.50-7.25	4.00-6.50	4.25-6.00	4.25-7.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	14.00-15.50	15.00-16.50	10.00-13.50	8.00-13.00	11.50-12.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	6.00-12.00	7.00-12.50	7.00-11.00	5.25-10.25	6.50-11.00
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	8.50-11.50	8.50-11.50	8.50-10.50	9.00-11.75	9.25-12.00
Medium (800-1,000 pounds), common-choice	8.00-11.25	8.25-11.25	7.00-10.00	8.50-11.25	8.75-11.25
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice	7.50-10.50	8.00-10.75	6.50-9.50	8.00-10.65	7.50-10.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.00-9.75	5.50-9.75	5.50-9.50	4.75-9.50	6.00-10.50
Cows and heifers, common-choice	5.00-8.50	5.00-8.50	4.25-7.00	4.25-7.50	4.75-8.00
Calves:					
Good and choice				7.75-10.00	7.00-9.00
Common and medium				5.00-7.50	5.00-7.00
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-choice	11.75-14.35	12.00-15.10	10.50-13.00	8.75-13.35	11.50-13.50
Culls and common	7.50-11.50	7.50-11.75	6.00-10.25	6.50-8.50	7.00-11.25
Feeder lambs	10.00-12.25	11.00-12.50		8.50-11.25	10.50-13.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	8.50-12.00	9.00-13.00		7.75-10.75	8.50-10.50
Wethers, medium-prime	7.75-9.75	7.50-10.00		6.00-9.00	7.00-8.50
Ewes:					
Medium good and choice	6.50-8.50	6.25-9.00	6.50-7.50	4.75-8.00	5.25-7.25
Culls and common	3.00-6.00	3.00-6.00	3.00-6.25	2.25-4.50	2.00-5.00
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	6.50-11.00	6.50-10.75	6.00-9.00	6.00-10.50	6.00-10.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, AUG. 10.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Aug. 10.	Aug. 3.	July 13.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 3.	July 13.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$26.00-27.00	$26.00-27.00	$26.00-27.00			$29.00
Good	23.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	$23.00-24.00	$23.00-25.00	$26.00-28.00
Medium	18.00-21.00	18.00-21.00	21.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-25.00
Common	14.00-17.00	14.00-17.00	17.00-20.00	17.00-19.00	16.00-18.00	15.00-18.00
Cows—						
Good	17.00-19.00	18.00-20.00	19.00-21.00			20.00-22.00
Medium	15.00-17.00	14.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	16.00-18.00	17.00-19.00
Common	13.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.00	13.00-15.00	14.00-16.00
Bulls—						
Medium				14.00-16.00		
Common	10.75-11.50	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.50	12.50-14.00	12.00-14.00	11.00-12.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	30.00-32.00	31.00-32.00	34.00-35.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	33.00-35.00
Good	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	31.00-33.00	25.00-26.00	26.00-27.00	28.00-32.00
Medium	25.00-27.00	24.00-27.00	26.00-30.00	22.00-24.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-27.00
Common	20.00-24.00	18.00-23.00	22.00-25.00	18.00-20.00	16.00-20.00	18.00-20.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	21.00-24.00
Medium	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-20.00
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-17.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	25.00-27.00	25.00-26.00	24.00-25.00	27.00-28.00	28.00-30.00	26.00-27.00
Good	23.00-24.00	23.00-24.00	22.00-24.00	25.00-27.00	26.00-28.00	23.00-25.00
Medium	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	19.00-21.00	23.00-24.00	24.00-26.00	18.00-22.00
Common	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-19.00	18.00-20 00	20.00	15.00-17.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 pounds average	35.00-37.00	33.00-34.00	36.00-37.00	34.00-36.00	34.00-36.00	29.00-31.00
10-12 pounds average	33.00-39.00	30.00-32.00	35.00-36.00	32.00-33.00	32.00-33.00	27.00-28.00
12-14 pounds average	29.00-31.00	27.00-29.00	32.00-33.00	29.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	25.00-26.00
14 pounds, over	25.00-27.00	24.00-26.00	26.00-30.00	25.00-27.00	26.00-28.00	22.00-24.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	21.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	21.00-22.00
Picnics—						
4-6 pounds average	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00			
6-8 pounds average	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	20.00-21.00		19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00
8 pounds, over	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	19.00-20.00			
Butts:						
Boneless				32.00-33.00	31.00-32.00	
Boston style	25.00-26.00	24.00-25.00	26.00-27.00	25.00-27.00	26.00-28.00	21.00-23.00

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Aug. 7.

	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	65,741	24,688	41,053	124,918	34,581	90,337	83,739	24,216	59,523
East St. Louis	29,956	11,219	22,460	50,227	16,129	63,899	20,947	4,927	17,986
Indianapolis	13,789	7,635	6,154	59,573	41,562	18,011	5,574	3,137	2,437
Kansas City	69,998	38,184	30,391	27,832	7,727	18,669	24,551	10,221	13,449
Oklahoma City	10,411	2,844	5,565	2,496	388	2,483	273	164	49
Omaha	18,763	10,107	8,656	42,835	13,294	29,541	74,362	44,542	29,820
St. Joseph [1]	12,265	3,124	8,545	34,684	4,605	29,331	15,719	934	11,548
St. Paul	24,956	13,142	11,604	18,909	1,353	17,569	11,759	4,117	4,472
Sioux City	7,530	3,122	4,482	39,408	20,284	19,558	5,793	4,688	1,874
Wichita [1]	5,652	3,492	2,048	7,394	235	2,611	433	250	149
Total	**259,061**	**117 557**	**140,958**	**408,276**	**140,158**	**292,009**	**243,150**	**97,196**	**141,307**
Previous week	259,458	103,817	143,207	356,513	122,421	284,861	282,923	107,260	181,438

[1] Week ending Friday, Aug. 6.

played a strong undertone at the close. The year's top of $17.25 was again made at Chicago and most of the choice steers of all weights went at $16 to $16.85. Bulk of other receipts sold, however, at $11 to $15.25, with the lower grades on down to $9. A range from $9 to $15.50 would cover bulk of the trading in grassy cattle at the four markets, with a good share of the runs cashing at $10.50 to $14.

Butcher cattle were irregular, not following the same trend at the four markets. Omaha and East St. Louis held to about steady prices for the week, while Kansas City quoted prices 50 to 75 cents lower and Chicago, having worked off a heavy accumulation, was mostly 25 to 50 cents higher. Calves reacted sharply after advances during the previous two weeks, prices declining $2 to $4 at Kansas City under heavy supplies, $2 at St. Louis, and $1 to $1.50 at Chicago; Omaha held steady under light receipts.

Tight money and declining fat cattle values have caused a disappointing demand for stockers and feeders. Receipts have been only moderate but have accumulated at most points and, despite declines which put prices at the low point of the season, country orders were of small volume in spite of the fact that pasturage is mostly reported excellent and crop prospects good.

Hogs Decline Then Rise.

Hogs.—Declining markets were the rule at the week's opening at all of the four markets under review with Tuesday low spot of the week at all except Omaha which experienced its lowest levels on Wednesday. After the middle-week halt of the downward trend, prices began ascending and the Saturday session was at the highest average levels of the week, although top prices were 5 to 10 cents lower than Friday. Chicago's closing top at $16.30 was 15 cents higher than Saturday previous, with bulk of sales at $14 to $16.25 showing a 25 to 35 cents advance, commoner grades, heavy weights, and light lights advancing most; the prevailing tendency was to narrow the price range. High price of the week at $16.55 was paid at East St. Louis on Friday, equaling the previous week's close. The closing top at East St. Louis was $16.50 and bulk of sales at $16 to $16.45 was steady to 5 cents lower. Light and light butcher hogs still commanding a strong premium continue to predominate in the run at that market. Kansas City's closing top at $15.70 was 5 cents higher and bulk of sales steady to 5 cents higher. Omaha registered the same top on both Saturday at $15.75 with bulk of sales at $14 to $14.75, 10 to 35 cents higher, part of the gain being attributed to improved quality.

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STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Aug. 6.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	8,671	.....	22,334
East St. Louis	3,300	127	2,110
Indianapolis	1,177	93	460
Kansas City	15,691	967	9,778
Oklahoma City	1,367	55	76
Omaha	6,580	134	20,789
St. Joseph	1,160	59	4,542
St. Paul	7,246	405	334
Sioux City	1,924	754	4,236
Wichita	1,343	193	.....
Total	**48,459**	**2,787**	**74,159**
Previous week	43,429	2,533	68,376
State destination:			
Colorado	83	.....	.....
Illinois	5,677	574	10,264
Indiana	2,487	220	4,371
Iowa	8,584	462	28,559
Kansas	8,188	204	1,429
Kentucky	351	.....	1,061
Louisiana	22	.....	125
Maryland	555	.....	199
Michigan	1,259	.....	6,342
Minnesota	1,550	162	334
Missouri	5,314	59	10,064
Nebraska	2,981	308	5,198
New York	133	.....	299
North Dakota	66	.....	.....
Ohio	3,346	.....	3,029
Oklahoma	1,960	177	76
Pennsylvania	4,688	.....	.....
South Dakota	438	621	1,572
Texas	399	.....	.....
Virginia	124	.....	405
West Virginia	.....	.....	374
Wisconsin	344	.....	458
Total	48,459	2,787	74,159

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending Aug. 7.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	
Mon	261	$14.57	204	$16.01	228	$15.37	233	$14.13
Tues	265	14.47	201	15.83	223	15.19	260	13.88
Wed	255	14.77	210	15.83	216	15.23	261	13.74
Thurs	259	14.77	213	15.94	228	15.39	255	14.11
Fri	260	14.80	203	16.14	239	15.18	260	14.40
Sat	239	15.20	206	16.09	209	15.27	268	14.33
Average:								
This wk	**259**	**14.67**	**207**	**15.95**	**224**	**15.28**	**260**	**14.05**
Last wk	258	14.56	203	15.92	222	15.23	256	14.11
4 weeks ago	254	14.79	199	16.00	219	15.39	260	14.31

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Canada Removes Duty on Cattle Imports.

The duty on the importation of American cattle into Canada has been removed by the Dominion Government with the object of restocking farms that have suffered through excessive droughts the past two years. The order was effective June 15 and will remain until February 2, 1921.

LAMB AND MUTTON DECLINE IN FRESH MEAT MARKET.

Dressed Beef Steady Under Slow Demand—Pork and Veal Show Slightly Downward Tendency.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Under a generally slow demand, beef markets both East and West held practically steady during the week ending August 7, Boston alone showing a gain of 50 cents over the previous week's close. Further declines in lamb, yearling, and mutton prices featured the week's trading. Veal and pork prices showed some fluctuations and a slight tendency downward, light loins at Chicago being the only exception.

Beef.—The limited offerings of choice beef were sold at a price range of $26 to $27, with closing conditions generally firm. Bulk of receipts at all markets consisted of common and medium grades, mostly of the western grass-fed type. The demand while slow showed a slight improvement over the previous week and prices registered no material change. Bologna bulls registered an advance of 50 cents to $1 at New York and Philadelphia and a decline of 50 cents at Chicago. Kosher beef markets were generally strong with demand fully equal to supplies, and prices advanced $1 to $2 over the previous week's close.

Lamb Prices Fall Daily.

Lamb.—Despite lighter receipts of lamb at eastern markets, daily declines in prices were the rule. Liberal offerings at Chicago caused some fluctuations and a lower level of prices at the close. Boston and Philadelphia were the weaker spots, registering uneven declines ranging from $2 to $4. New York closed $2 lower than one week ago and Chicago $1. The tendency at the close was downward. Yearlings showed similar declines with the closing top on good yearlings at $26.

Mutton.—Increased receipts of mutton at eastern markets caused sharp and irregular declines in prices, with the week's range $3 to $4 below the previous week.

Veal Slightly Lower.

Veal.—Increased receipts of heavy western veal at Chicago resulted in slightly lower prices on all grades, the decline for the week averaging about $1. Eastern demand for the better grades was equal to the supply and prices were practically unchanged. Lower grades weakened at all markets and closed dull at declines ranging from $1 to $2.

Pork.—Fresh pork cuts showed some price fluctuations at eastern markets but closed steady to $1 higher than the previous Friday. Chicago advanced $1 to $2 on light loins, but declined $1 on the heavier averages, with the spread materially widened by the end of the week.

EXPORTS OF HONEY, JANUARY–JUNE.

BY MONTHS.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
January	352,078	April	56,835
February	335,656	May	13,755
March	81,653	June	28,258

BY COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.

United Kingdom	427,950	Canada	31,543
Netherlands	98,940	Denmark	31,200
France	82,881	All other countries	89,691
Norway	73,146		
Belgium	32,884	Total	868,235

Dairy and Poultry

EXCESSIVE SUPPLIES OF BUTTER KEEP MARKETS WEAK.

Difficulty of Obtaining Loans Another Factor in Continuing Depression of Preceding Week.

Conditions similar to those which depressed the butter market the previous week were again operative during the week ending August 7, and ruled with about the same effect. All four of the larger markets were easy and unsettled and price recessions were recorded early in the week. Market weakness is always a matter of excessive supplies, a lack of demand or both. The Danish butter at New York together with the rather liberal receipts for this season, particularly of undergrades made up the excessive supply. Difficulty of obtaining loans for storage purposes and the declining market itself were the chief factors which have held the demand in check.

In this connection it might be mentioned that because of the uncertainty of a future supply of Danish butter, purchasers of this butter generally bought in large sized lots. This action has tended to fill gaps and take away a certain amount of the usual demand for domestic butter, weakening the New York market especially and affecting the other markets in turn. There has been no improvement in the money situation. Tension seems to be most severe in the West. Boston reports that dealers are having little difficulty on this score, but loans are nevertheless limited to $20 on the tub.

Storage Space Short.

A new factor affecting the market this week is the shortage of available storage space in some of the eastern centers. Foresighted Philadelphia dealers confronted with the lack of storage space and a surplus of undergrades have been shipping rather heavily to interior points from which advantageous distribution may be made later. This will avoid the added cost due to the increase in freight rates which will become effective the latter part of the current month.

Only one ship, the *Heligolav*, carrying 1,919 casks of Danish butter, arrived this week. There is a rumor of a large cargo to leave Denmark about the middle of August, but we have no confirmation of this. Danish butter has not been active this week on account of the drop in domestic prices. Offers for new shipments have been made at 51 to 52 cents at New York, c. i. f., which have attracted no buying. The steamship *Montclaire* is reported to have arrived with 8,580 boxes of Argentine butter.

Trading Largely on Undergrades.

Fancy butter continues short of market demands, with the surplus made up entirely of undergrades and with prices down to a more attractive level. Much of the week's trading has been on the lower scores, particularly those ranging between 87 and 90 points. Sweet butter has been in good demand, due to its liberal use in ice-cream making.

As may have been noted in the mention of excessive arrivals of undergrades, quality has been running poor. This is the usual situation at this season and the conditions are said to be worse when the country is producing heavy crops, as is the case this

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REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 7.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

Whole Prices Creamery Butter, 92 Score (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	55	53½	55	56½	57½
Tuesday	54	52¼	54½	55½	57½
Wednesday	54	52	54½	55½	56
Thursday	54	52	54½	55½	56
Friday	54	52½	54½	55½	57½
Saturday	54	52½	54½	55½	57½
Average for week	**54.17**	**52.42**	**54.58**	**55.66**	**56.83**
Previous week	55.42	53.33	56.00	56.58	56.42
Corresponding week last year	54.50	53.00	55.40	55.30	54.10

Cold Storage Movement of Butter at Five Markets. (pounds).

	Week ending Aug. 7.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	4,833,101	5,713,761	4,205,280
Withdrawn from storage	1,004,876	1,158,348	1,335,398
Change during week	+3,828,225	+4,555,413	+2,869,882
Total holdings	61,539,836	57,711,611	80,971,886

Receipts of Butter at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Week ending Aug. 7	14,455,834
Previous week	15,307,974
Corresponding week last year	12,495,150

CHEESE.

Wholesale Prices American Cheese, No. 1 Twins (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	26½–27	24 –25	27–28	28½	24
Tuesday	26½–27	24 –25	27–28	28½	23½
Wednesday	26½–27½	23½–24½	27–28	29	24
Thursday	26½–27½	23½–24½	27–28	28½	23½
Friday	26½–27½	23½–24½	27–28	29½	23½
Saturday	26½–27½	23½–24½	27–28	29½	23½
Average for week	**25.83**	**24.25**	**27.50**	**28.83**	**23.75**
Previous week	26.75	24.50	27.50	29.96	24.03
Corresponding week last year	32.66	31.41	33.29	33.45	30.83

[1] Flats.

Cold Storage Movement of Cheese at Five Markets (pounds).

	Week ending Aug. 7.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	2,028,225	2,036,436	1,709,228
Withdrawn from storage	640,732	667,116	829,446
Change during week	+1,387,493	+1,369,320	+939,782
Total holdings	18,774,645	17,387,152	20,684,678

Receipts of Cheese at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Week ending Aug. 7	4,904,125
Previous week	4,892,386
Corresponding week last year	4,784,468

DRESSED POULTRY.

Cold Storage Movement of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets (pounds).

	Week ending Aug. 7.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,552,933	1,076,781	781,843
Withdrawn from storage	2,015,425	1,882,670	1,727,609
Change during week	—462,492	—805,889	945,766
Total holdings	15,119,899	15,582,391	19,939,281

Receipts of Dressed Poultry at Five Markets.

	Pounds.
Week ending Aug. 7	2,567,893
Previous week	2,302,910
Corresponding week last year	1,897,279

LITTLE CHEESE MOVING EXCEPT FOR IMMEDIATE CONSUMPTION.

Slightly Lower Country Prices in Wisconsin—Buyers Holding off Because of Declining Market.

The cheese markets during the week ending August 7 remained quiet and trading was limited chiefly to consumptive channels, the jobbers taking only their minimum immediate requirements. With slightly lower country prices in Wisconsin and all classes of buyers holding off on a declining market, there was neither speculative trading nor buying for storage purposes to bolster up a rather weakened situation.

The recent decline in English exchange and lower Canadian markets have operated as a weakening foreign factor. Then, too, the transportation situation has caused slower deliveries of shipments, thus tying up dealers' investments and increasing the financial problem, which at best is none too easy. Continued hot dry weather is having its effect on quality and dealers are most anxious to move the lower grades even at shaded prices which are in buyers' favor. Bids are generally taken whenever a small margin of profit can be realized and this factor has moved much of the stock.

Storage Stocks Increase.

Stocks in storage in the four eastern markets increased about 1,000,000 pounds during the week and are now about 1,000,000 less than last year. Receipts at these markets for the week were larger than last week except at Chicago. Philadelphia reported limited space available for storage which had a weakening tendency as stocks have to be moved. Skimmed cheese is in ample supply and has a very limited demand.

In some quarters there are rumors of still lower prices, while others characterize the situation as a regular August market, with trade holding off for cooler weather and September cheese, when trading will become more active and prices advance.

American Cheese Production, April, May and June Compared With Same Months Last Year.

(Preliminary report.)

Product.	Per cent increase or decrease.		
	April.	May.	June.
Whole milk	— 2.49	— 8.25	+ 1.75
Part skim	—16.20	— 6.57	+ 9.27
Full skim	+ 3.99	—19.45	—59.66
Total	— 2.61	— 8.33	+ .68

Heaviest Cargo of Butter Ever Imported.

The S. S. *Mahia* which docked at New York on July 12, 1920, brought a cargo of 45,400 casks or 5,089,200 pounds of butter from Denmark. This was the largest single cargo of butter which was ever brought into the country, and the first time that a vessel had arrived from abroad with a cargo composed entirely of butter.

EGGS.

Cold-storage movement of Eggs at Five Markets. (30 dozen cases).

	Week ending Aug. 7.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	21,671	24,919	29,628
Withdrawn from storage	45,647	40,096	32,179
Change during week	—23,976	—15,177	—2,551
Total holdings	3,279,432	3,303,411	3,955,876

Receipts of Eggs at Five Markets.

	Cases.
Week ending Aug. 7	227,308
Previous week	239,424
Corresponding week last year	242,528

Grain

DRASTIC DECLINE IN GRAIN ENDS MARKET TURNING UP.

Week Makes History in Grain Markets—Heavy Recent Decline Half Recovered.

The week ending August 7 made history in the grain markets. On Monday, the decline that started some two weeks earlier ran its course, and a reaction began on Tuesday. The decline would have been phenomenal even during the war markets. Chicago December wheat, which opened on July 15 at $2.72 to $2.75, sold at $2.06½ on Monday, August 2, a decline of approximately 67 cents. In the same period, Minneapolis December wheat declined 66 cents to $2.07, and Kansas City 63½ cents to $2.05½. Yet by Friday, August 6, Chicago had advanced to $2.48, Minneapolis to $2.42, and Kansas City to $2.36. Thus, approximately one-half of the decline was recovered in less than a week. In the corn market, the December future declined 17 cents in the two weeks' period, selling at $1.19½ on the 2d, and reacting to $1.31¾ on the 6th.

During the big decline, there were many reports of a heavy movement of grain from first hands, and a desire on the part of country buyers to ship grain, particularly wheat, in large volume, and it was said that only the lack of cars prevented the terminal markets from being flooded. Unquestionably there was a free movement of wheat in the Southwest, particularly toward the Gulf ports. Yet, cash wheat in all markets commanded good premiums over the December future, which was hardly consistent with the reports of the heavy movement. In fact, the heavy movement never materialized at the terminal markets, and the premiums on cash wheat were well maintained.

Minneapolis Market Erratic.

In the Minneapolis market on August 6 there was an advance of 15 to 20 cents in the price of No. 1 Northern and No. 1 Dark Hard Northern, although the future closed lower than on the previous day. It was reported in the grain trade at Chicago that this advance was due to manipulation. Advancing the price of these two grades was a comparatively easy matter, as offerings are small and the percentage of such wheat in the total receipts is moderate. This unusual advance in those two grades did not really mean much, therefore.

On Monday, August 2, the war scare became a factor in the market, and in addition a dry weather scare in several of the big central corn States. These two factors caused something like a buying panic.

Export Buying Limited.

Toward the close of the week ending August 7 there was distinct disappointment among those who believed prices had recently been too low, because export buying of wheat was limited. The war cloud in Europe had no effect whatever on buying for export. The British commission was out of the market all week, although it had been announced in the previous week that the commission would begin buying again on Wednesday. There was a little export business in wheat and rye, some of it credited to Germany, but the total reported for the week was small, comparatively, when

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FLAX ACREAGE IN SOVIET RUSSIA GREATLY REDUCED.

In 1920 Only 15 to 20 Per Cent of Prewar Figure—8,000 Tons Claimed Available for Export.

Prior to the Great War Russia was the most important factor in the world's supply of flax. The status of the industry during and after the war has been practically unknown. Therefore, any information that will throw light on the present condition or prospects will be of some value to the trade. The following article is taken from information in Commerce Reports of the Department of Commerce:[1]

[1] The writer of this article is well informed on the flax industry in general. The figures in the first paragraph were taken by him from Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn, published by the Supreme Council of National Economy (Sept. 19, 1919, to Mar. 24, 1920); those that follow were obtained from Soviet institutions in Moscow. It is not possible to judge the accuracy of the figures given, since statistics from other sources are not available for purposes of comparison and the effectiveness of the Soviet organization for collecting data of this kind is unknown.

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GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending August 7.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Seattle.	Total for week.
WHEAT.							
Amber Durum.....No. 2	145	135	5	...	...	...	285
No. 3	99	...	76	...	...	...	175
Total Amber Durum...	244	135	81	...	...	...	460
No. 2 Durum.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total Durum.....	249	135	81	...	...	...	465
Hard Winter .....No. 2	133	70	336	207	46	...	792
No. 3	24	69	343	220	...	...	656
Total Hard Red Winter.....	157	139	679	427	46	...	1448
Red Winter .....No. 2	16	127	414	83	...	...	640
No. 3	24	...	171	...	...	...	195
Total Soft Red Winter	40	127	585	83	...	...	835
Mixed.....No. 2	...	77	9	222	797	...	1105
No. 3	...	...	18	51	...	...	69
No. 4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total Mixed	...	77	28	273	797	...	1175
Total, week ending Aug. 7.	446	478	1373	783	843	...	3923
Total week ending July 31	425	467	773	928	213	73	2879
BARLEY.							
Superior to No. 1 Stand.	...	...	...	329	...	...	329
Calif.....	...	...	...	13	...	...	13
Pacific Coast White.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Ungraded.....	85	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, week ending Aug. 7.	85	...	...	342	...	...	427
Total, week ending July 31.....	141	...	...	...	...	...	1345
OATS.							
Total, No. 2 Mixed, week ending Aug. 7.	221	...	...	...	...	...	221
Total, week ending July 31.	345	...	...	...	...	...	345
RYE.							
No. 2.....	584	...	...	...	...	...	584
No. 2 Western.....	...	140	731	...	...	...	871
Total, week ending Aug. 7.	584	140	731	...	...	...	1455
Total, week ending July 31.....	649	78	347	...	...	...	1074

[1] Includes 204,000 bushels shipped from San Francisco, Calif.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Aug. 6.

[Cents per bushel.]

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.
WHEAT.						
Chicago.						
Hard Winter..No. 1	233	225½	235	239	255	257
No. 2	230	222	232	238	250	255
No. 3	227	.....	230	232	.....	251
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 1	....	223	233½	.....	.....	258
Red Winter...No. 1	232	225	232	237	238	256
No. 2	230	222	231	237	236	254
No. 3	229	220	225	233	252	252
No. 4	225	219	.....	230	.....	245
Minneapolis.						
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	264	238	249	257	270	288
No. 2	258	232	243	252	265	283
No. 3	244	222	238	245	260	274
No. 4	234	212	228	235	254	264
Northern Spring:						
No. 1	255	230	.....	250	262	....
No. 2	250	230	235	250	.....	....
No. 3	....	215	230	.....	247	270
No. 4	....	204	218	227	240	....
Kansas City.						
Dark Hard Winter:						
No. 1	240	235	244	249	262	269
No. 2	240	234	245	250	264	268
No. 3	235	235	243	250	262	268
No. 4	228	230	.....	.....	259	260
Hard Winter..No. 1	229	229	233	240	250	253
No. 2	225	223	236	240	249	254
No. 3	221	219	234	236	248	249
No. 4	218	217	227	234	248	246
Red Winter...No. 1	228	221	232	236	249	249
No. 2	225	221	231	233	245	247
No. 3	221	216	230	232	242	244½
No. 4	....	216	227	228	241	242
St. Louis.						
Red Winter...No. 1	228½	225	.....	240	258½	255½
No. 2	225	223	.....	238	255	255½
No. 3	222	222	.....	237	255	254
No. 4	....	215	.....	233	253	252
CORN.						
Chicago.						
White.....No. 1	140	140½	145½	148½	154½	157
No. 2	140	140½	144½	.....	154	157½
Yellow.....No. 1	141	141	145½	149	156	158
No. 2	141	141	145½	148	155½	158
No. 3	140½	140½	145	147	155½	157½
No. 4	....	138	142	147	155	....
Mixed.....No. 1	140	140	144	148	155½	157
No. 2	140	140	144	148	155	157
No. 3	....	138½	142½	.....	153	156
No. 4	138	138½	141	.....	.....	155½
Kansas City.						
Yellow.....No. 2	142	.....	146	.....	.....	155
Mixed.....No. 2	....	140	143	.....	150	....
No. 3	135	135	140	141	148	150
St. Louis.						
White.....No. 1	143½	145½	.....	153½	161	162
No. 2	143½	144	.....	153	160	161
Yellow.....No. 1	144	146	.....	153	161	162½
No. 2	143	146	.....	153	161	162
No. 3	....	144	.....	151½	160	161
Minneapolis.						
Yellow.....No. 1	136	138	141	.....	.....	....
No. 2	....	136	140	143	148	150
No. 3	....	133	140	137	144	....
OATS.						
Chicago.						
White.....No. 1	....	73½	76½	80	87	85
No. 2	76	73	76	79½	85	84
No. 3	73	71	74	76	.....	82
No. 4	67½	67	70	71	81	76
St. Louis.						
White.....No. 2	77½	74	.....	75½	80	81
No. 3	77¼	73¾	.....	75	78½	80½
Minneapolis.						
White.....No. 2	71	....	71	71	.....	....
No. 3	71	70	70	69	73	75
No. 4	68	68	65	66	.....	74
RYE.						
Chicago.						
No. 2.....	....	....	179	180	195	198
Minneapolis.						
Western.....No. 2	170	169	181	182	189	202
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF FUTURES.						
Chicago.						
Wheat.....Dec.	211	213½	229	229½	240	236½
Mar.	213	215	232½	232	242	238
Corn.....Sept.	134⅜	137⅛	142	142⅛	148⅛	146⅜
Dec.	120⅜	122⅜	126	123⅜	126⅜	127
Oats.....Sept.	68⅛	69⅛	70⅜	70⅛	73⅜	73⅛
Dec.	67⅜	68⅜	70	70⅛	71⅛	71½
Kansas City.						
Wheat.....Dec.	209	210⅜	214⅜	226½	236	234½
Mar.	211	213	218½	229	238	236½
Corn.....Sept.	129⅜	133⅜	135	136⅜	140⅜	140⅜
Dec.	116⅛	118⅜	119⅜	119⅜	121½	121⅜
Oats.....Sept.	67	67½	68⅜	69⅛	71⅛	71⅛
Dec.	66⅜	67	68⅜	68⅜	69⅜	70⅛

Seeds

1920 TIMOTHY SEED PRODUCTION LESS THAN 1919.

Estimated at 80 per Cent of Last Year—Decrease in Both Acreage and Yield.

A production of timothy seed of approximately 80 per cent of last year is indicated from reports received by the Bureau of Markets. The decreased production is due both to a smaller acreage and lighter yield per acre, although more of the decrease is chargeable to the smaller acreage. The largest decreases in acreage are to be noted in some of the principal seed-producing sections such as southwest and northeast Iowa, northeast Missouri, and southeast Minnesota, and are shown in the accompanying table. No sections of the country reported any phenomenal yields, although in some localities the timothy heads were very long and plump, but, as frequently occurs in such cases, the plants were thin on the ground. In a number of counties where stands of wheat were thin, particularly in northern Ohio, growers believe that they will be able to clean considerable timothy seed out of the wheat at thrashing time.

A number of factors contributing to the decreased seed acreage are (1) thin stands of plants in important seed-producing areas, which made it necessary to harvest more acres for a given amount of hay than last year and normally; (2) a decrease in the total acreage of timothy hay and seed; (3) high hay prices; and (4) failure of the larger seedsmen to appoint agents and contract for the seed crop in advance of harvest.

Harvest Somewhat Late.

The harvesting of the seed crop began July 15 or 20 in southern Iowa and northern Missouri and was completed in those sections during the week of July 26. Harvesting of the crop in southern Minnesota and more northern producing sections did not begin until about July 26 or later. The harvest was a little late because of the backward season. The thrashing of some of the early shocked timothy took place about July 30, but thrashing operations in Iowa were not general until the week of August 9.

Not much interest has been displayed by the larger seedsmen in making early purchases of timothy seed. The amount of contracting that was done in advance of harvest was much smaller than for a number of years past. Some growers were offered $10 per 100 pounds for their seed, but there was little disposition on the part of either seedsmen or growers to transact business at these prices. Growers seem to be holding for $11 or more, whereas country shippers are of the opinion that growers will be disposing of their seed a little later at about $9. Money is tight and there is the opinion prevalent throughout the country that considerable timothy was carried over, which makes seedsmen hesitate about buying seed until they are reasonably sure of an outlet for it.

July 1 Carryover Less.

Although no national seed survey was conducted this year, it is thought that the carryover on July 1 of this year was less than that of a year ago. In The Market Reporter for March 13, 1920, the stocks in dealers' hands for January 1, 1920, were estimated to have been 86,400,000 pounds as compared with 103,700,000 pounds on January 1, 1919, and 107,500,000 pounds on January 31, 1918. Furthermore, retail sales during the past season were found to be (see the MARKET REPORTER for Aug. 7, 1920) somewhat larger than those of a year ago. Exports of timothy seed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, were larger than for the past five years, being 15,304,646 pounds as compared with 11,673,029, 8,520,373, 15,139,913, and 13,610,257 for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1919, 1918, 1917, and 1916, respectively. Taking into consideration the smaller stocks of timothy seed on January 1, 1920, the increased retail sales, and larger exports it would seem that the carryover on July 1, 1920, was less than on July 1, 1919, when it was 56,822,806 pounds compared with 80,744,706 on July 1, 1918, and 68,586,907 on July 1, 1917.

Timothy Acreage, Yield, and Prices.

State or section.	1920 acreage for seed compared with—		1920 yield per acre compared with—		Average yield per acre, 1920.	Prices offered growers for country-run seed per 100 pounds.	
	Normal.	1919	Normal.	1919		July 31, 1920.	July 23, 1919.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Lbs.		
SW. Iowa	74	81	81	87	157	$8.90	$10.70
SE. Iowa	89	94	100	101	192	9.85	10.60
NE. Iowa	73	76	92	92	225	9.00	9.50
NW. Iowa	102	104	104	105	195	9.00	9.00
NW. Mo.	87	95	102	101	185	9.00	9.75
NE. Mo.	83	88	87	90	160	9.30	11.10
S. Minn.	92	91	96	96	220	8.50	8.90
C. Minn.	83	96	96	101	180	8.65	9.20
N. Minn.	105	102	100	105	235	8.00	9.00
NE. S. Dak.	100	104	100	104	230	.....	8.50
SE. S. Dak.	75	90	70	80	140	8.00	8.60
N. Dak.	105	102	105	105	200	.....	8.15
N. Ill.	76	72	98	95	226	8.40	8.70
C. Ill.	94	113	102	102	227	8.75	9.45
S. Ill.	77	77	77	73	110	8.60	9.35
Ind.	120	120	100	102	200	9.00	9.85
N. Ohio	100	110	100	105	225	8.05	10.00
S. Ohio	85	100	102	104	200	9.00	9.75
Wis.	102	103	104	106	200	8.00	8.75
Idaho	60	85	95	100	215	.....	.....

SOUTHWESTERN ALFALFA SEED CROP BELOW NORMAL.

Slightly Exceeds Production of Last Year—Little Movement Yet.

The total production of the early crop of alfalfa seed in the Southwest will be less than normal and equal to or slightly greater than last year, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets around July 28. Most of the seed will be taken from the second cutting, and general conditions have been favorable for the development of seed of good quality. Very little movement of seed was reported, as thrashing had begun in Arizona only and prices had not been established.

Texas.—On July 28 indications pointed to a normal production of alfala seed in Texas, for while the acreage may be slightly below normal the yield will be sufficiently large to offset this decrease. Weather conditions so far have been favorable, and the quality of the seed is expected to be equal to or slightly better than normal. Harvesting had begun and will be general between August 5 and 15. In the southernmost part of the producing section offers of $25 per 100 pounds, basis clean, were made, but growers were asking $30. In other parts of the section no prices had been offered, but growers were talking of $20 to $25, and little if any seed had been contracted.

Second Cutting Important.

New Mexico.—It is expected that 75 per cent or less of the New Mexico alfalfa seed will be produced from the second cutting, and the remainder from the third. The acreage and yield will be fully normal, and as last year's production was only 50 per cent of normal, this year's should be twice that. The yield per acre varies in different localities from 150 to 300 pounds, averaging about 200. As harvesting of the seed crop had not commenced, the quality could not be definitely determined, but with a continuation of the warm, fair weather which had prevailed up to July 28 the quality will

(Concluded on page 111.)

SHORTER VEGETABLE SEED CROP FORECAST BY REPORT.

Data Collected by Bureau of Markets Show Acreage and Condition Lower in General.

The total acreage of commercial vegetable seed crops planted for harvest in 1920, together with the average growing condition on July 1, as reported to the Bureau of Markets, indicates that the commercial production of small vegetable seeds will be considerably less this year than in 1919 or 1918. This is doubtless the result of a reaction from the inflated production and accumulated stocks during the war period. Unfavorable growing conditions on the Pacific coast throughout the planting and growing season are also largely responsible for the present prospective low production.

The heaviest reductions from last year's acreage are as follows: Spinach, 88 per cent; garden beet and carrot, 85 per cent; mangel beet, 80 per cent; English turnip, 72 per cent, and onion seed and radish, 65 per cent; followed by cabbage, 45 per cent; Swede turnip, 36 per cent; tomato and winter squash, 25 per cent; lettuce, 12 per cent, and summer squash, 10 per cent. While the acreage of dwarf snap beans is about 38 per cent less than last year and 57 per cent less than in 1918, the production, based on present growing conditions of this crop, promises to be about 80 per cent of that of 1919.

Pole Beans an Exception.

The acreage of garden pole beans (not including Limas) is the largest on record, marked increases being reported in Idaho and California. Among the vine crops pumpkin shows the largest increase, 90 per cent, followed by a 33 per cent and 11 per cent increase in the acreage of muskmelon and watermelon, respectively. The cucumber acreage is reported about the same as last year. Growing conditions of all vine crops are favorable for a normal yield per acre. The production of onion sets in Illinois promises to exceed the large 1918 production because of the increased acreage. The total garden pea acreage is slightly larger than for the past two years, Idaho and California reporting appreciable increases while a few other States show small reductions. Most growers report that their individual acreages are in good condition and the indications are that the yield per acre will be larger than last year and equal to that of 1918.

The accompanying table gives the 1920 acreage and growing condition on July 1 of each of the principal commercial vegetable seed crops by States compared with the acreages in 1919 and 1918 and the condition on July 1, 1919. The condition designations have the following percentage equivalents compared with normal: Very good, above normal; good, 75 to 100 per cent; fair, 50 to 75 per cent; poor, 25 to 50 per cent; and failure, below 25 per cent.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE SEED ACREAGE AND CROP CONDITION JULY 1.

BEANS—DWARF SNAP.

State.	1920		1919		1918
	Acres.	Condition.	Acres.	Condition.	Acres.
Vermont	372	Fair..	672	Fair..	433
New York	2,831	Fair+	6,322	Good..	8,683
Michigan	6,291	Good..	8,923	Good—	14,329
Wisconsin	470	Good..	712	Fair..	466
Colorado	8,549	Good..	12,640	Fair—	29,912
Montana	1,836	Fair..	2,084	Poor..	2,469
Idaho	8,316	Good—	13,294	Fair..	9,434
California	1,286	Fair+	2,265	Good—	2,696
Other States	164	Fair..	1,769	Fair+	2,445
U. S. total	30,115	Good—	48,681	Fair..	70,867

BEANS—GARDEN POLE.

Colorado	2,410	Good..	1,916	Poor..	1,123
Idaho	2,127	Good..	67	Poor..	82
California	8,969	Good—	5,948	Good..	4,989
Other States	91	Good..	26	.....	103
U. S. total	13,597	Good—	7,957	Good—	6,297

BEET—GARDEN.

Connecticut	43	Fair..	135	Good..	128
Washington	212	Poor..	224	Good..	121
California	145	Poor..	2,272	Fair+	2,459
Other States	3	.....	22	Good..	40
U. S. total	403	Poor+	2,653	Good—	2,748

BEET—MANGEL.

Washington	69	Poor..	92	Good..	101
California	55	Fair..	529	Good—	272
Other States	1	Fair..	.....	.....	45
U. S. total	125	Fair—.	621	Good—	418

BEET—SUGAR.

Michigan	720	Good..	727	Fair..	462
Wisconsin	8	Good..	125	Good..	50
Nebraska	60	Fair..	196	Poor..	246
Colorado	2,058	Fair..	1,794	Good..	1,117
Utah	307	Good..	211	Good—	323
Idaho	2,889	Good..	5,657	Poor+	2,672
Montana	1,013	Fair+	1,033	Fair+	303
California	730	Good+	689	Fair..	739
Other States	61	Fair+	707	Good—	102
U. S. total	7,846	Good—	11,139	Fair..	6,014

CABBAGE.

New York	324	Poor..	440	Good—	437
Washington	745	Poor..	1,524	Good+	514
Other States	5	Good..	14	Good—	23
U. S. total	1,074	Poor..	1,978	Good..	974

CARROT.

Connecticut	8	Fair..	20	Poor..	8
California	484	Fair+	3,051	Fair+	4,609
Other States	2	Good..	6	Fair..	5
U. S. total	494	Fair+	3,077	Fair..	4,622

CELERY.

California	59	Good..	135	Fair—.	175
U. S. total	59	Good..	135	Fair—.	175

CUCUMBER.

New York	15	Good..	132	Fair+	.....
Michigan	217	Good..	130	Good—	167
Colorado	3,314	Good..	2,240	Fair..	2,759
California	63	Good..	235	Poor+	59
Other States	5	.....	845	Good..	68
U. S. total	3,614	Good..	3,582	Fair..	3,053

KALE.

New York	26	Failure	50	Good..	28
Washington	34	Good..	32	Fair—.	22
Other States	1	Good..	24	Fair+.	21
U. S. total	61	Fair..	106	Good—	71

LETTUCE.

State.	1920		1919		1918
	Acres.	Condition.	Acres.	Condition.	Acres.
California	1,995	Poor+	2,283	Fair..	2,276
U. S. total	1,995	Poor+	2,283	Fair..	2,276

MUSKMELON.

Kansas	248	Good+	440	Fair..	154
Colorado	1,642	Good+	800	Fair+	1,256
California	41	Good..	123	Fair—.	49
Other States	51	Fair..	121	Good—	99
U. S. total	1,982	Good+	1,484	Fair..	1,558

WATERMELON.

Florida	4,963	Fair+	4,105	Fair+	8,534
Kansas	114	Good—	122	Fair+	409
Oklahoma	576	Good..	1,057	Fair+	1,203
Colorado	216	Good..	35	Good..	35
California	87	Good..	136	Fair..	74
Other States	182	Good..	53	Fair+	267
U. S. total	6,138	Good—	5,508	Fair+	10,522

ONION SEED.

Connecticut	50	Very good.	53	Good..	48
Illinois	30	Good..	45	Good..	34
Indiana	22	Good..	37	Good..	15
Washington	85	Good..	30	Fair..	30
Oregon	165	Good..	13	Good..	60
California	1,861	Fair+	6,446	Good—	6,882
Other States	13	.....	106	Good..	164
U. S. total	2,226	Fair+	6,730	Good—	7,233

ONION SETS.

Pennsylvania	32	Good..	38	Poor..	.....
Illinois	3,896	Good..	2,990	Fair..	3,041
Kentucky	30	Good..	53	Fair..	80
Wisconsin	86	Good—	21	Fair..	35
Colorado	93	Good..	64	Good—	109
Oregon	361	Fair+	30	Good..	150
Other States	71	.....	169	Good—	55
U. S. total	4,569	Good..	3,365	Fair+	3,470

PARSLEY.

California	181	Fair..	146	Fair+	155
U. S. total	181	Fair..	146	Fair+	155

PARSNIP.

California	106	Fair..	299	Good..	255
Other States	5	Fair..	6	Fair—.	14
U. S. total	111	Fair..	305	Good..	269

PEAS—GARDEN.

New York	354	Fair+	750	Poor..	542
Michigan	4,078	Good—	5,551	Poor+	3,599
Wisconsin	7,905	Good—	13,698	Fair..	14,946
Colorado	1,714	Good..	1,037	Poor..	219
Montana	19,658	Good..	22,543	Poor..	19,390
Idaho	29,571	Good—	23,588	Poor+	25,403
Washington	25,783	Fair..	27,155	Poor+	38,467
California	22,202	Fair..	9,967	Fair+	1,889
Other States	359	.....	126	Fair—.	100
U. S. total	111,624	Good—	104,418	Poor+	104,555

PEPPER.

New Jersey	117	Good..	91	Good..	309
Georgia	550	Good..	.....	.....	200
California	9	Good..	25	Good—	92
Other States	15	.....	44	Good—	112
U. S. total	691	Good..	160	Fair+	713

PUMPKIN.

New Jersey	187	Good..	138	Fair+	292
Michigan	195	Good..	167	Fair..	175
Nebraska	257	Good—	296	Fair..	413
New Mexico	175	Good..	62	Fair	.....
Colorado	119	Good..	117	Fair	.....
Oregon	153	Good..	26	Good..	33
California	1,011	Good..	271	Fair+	189
Other States	72	Good..	59	Fair..	388
U. S. total	2,169	Good..	1,136	Fair..	1,490

RADISH.

State.	1920		1919		1918
	Acres.	Condition.	Acres.	Condition.	Acres.
Michigan	2,300	Fair..	5,444	Fair —	4,404
Washington	100	Good..	215	Fair..	709
California	1,148	Poor +	5,170	Fair +	3,345
Other States	151	Fair..	35	Fair..	188
U. S. total	3,699	Fair..	10,864	Fair..	8,646

SALSIFY.

California	49	Fair—	205	Good—	123
U. S. total	49	Fair—	205	Good—	123

SPINACH.

New York	19	V. good	129	Fair —	710
Washington	70	Fair..	169	Fair +	1,767
California	42	Good..	824	Fair —	1,069
Other States	.....	.....	17	Good—	396
U. S. total	131	Good..	1,139	Fair —	3,942

SQUASH—SUMMER.

Nebraska	183	Good—	409	Fair —	260
Colorado	106	Good..	66	Fair..	25
California	567	Good..	492	Good—	179
Other States	171	.....	186	.....	452
U. S. total	1,027	Good..	1,153	Fair..	916

SQUASH—WINTER.

New Jersey	174	Good..	207	Fair..	240
Michigan	424	Fair..	438	Fair +	525
Nebraska	399	Good—	263	Fair —	271
Colorado	211	Fair..	149	Fair..	165
Washington	49	Good..	432	Fair..	452
Oregon	233	Good..	92	Fair..	21
California	654	Good—	1,026	Good—	667
Other States	19	.....	285	Good—	198
U. S. total	2,163	Good—	2,912	Good..	2,539

SWEET CORN.

Connecticut	1,741	Fair..	1,627	Good..	1,485
Massachusetts	34	Good..	32	Good..	72
New York	92	Fair..	353	Good..	662
Michigan	1,392	Good..	1,271	Good—	1,841
Indiana	230	Good..	220	Fair +	298
Ohio	2,159	Good—	2,944	Good..	3,168
Minnesota	231	V. good	422	Good..	267
South Dakota	1,500	Good..	2,048	Good..	109
Nebraska	2,326	Good—	2,043	Fair —	3,122
Iowa	2,075	Good..	2,172	Fair +	2,304
California	108	Good..	242	Fair..	304
Other States	142	Fair..	585	Good—	302
U. S. total	12,030	Good—	13,959	Good—	13,934

TOMATO.

Delaware	300	Good..	200	Poor..	260
Pennsylvania	100	Good..	119	Fair..	219
New Jersey	639	Good+	674	Fair.+	1,455
Michigan	349	Good..	373	Fair.+	703
Ohio	852	Good—	858	Fair..	522
California	440	Good—	745	Good—	735
Other States	22	.....	636	Good..	190
U. S. total	2,702	Good..	3,605	Good—	4,024

TURNIP—ENGLISH.

Connecticut	15	Very good.	75	Fair..	59
New York	.....	.....	162	Poor +	164
Washington	307	Failure	757	Fair..	353
California	.....	.....	177	Fail-ure+.	107
Other States	17	Fair..	69	Good—	83
U. S. total	339	Poor —	1,240	Fair.—	766

TURNIP—SWEDE.

Connecticut	5	Very good.	19	Poor..	17
Washington	126	Poor —	168	Fair..	227
Other States	.....	.....	18	Fair.+	27
U. S. total	131	Poor ..	205	Fair.—	271

Hay and Feed

NEW HAY REPLACING OLD STOCKS IN MIDDLE WEST.

Demand Curtailed by Abundant Pasturage—Price Changes Slight.

Reports from the principal markets for the week ending August 7 indicate but few and relatively small price fluctuations during the week. Excellent pasturage conditions are reported in practically all of the consuming territories which together with the small local supply of the different kinds of hay has caused a very light demand at shipping centers.

Receipts also were slightly smaller at most of the markets as is shown by the following table:

	Week ending—			Week ending—	
	Aug. 7.	July 31.		Aug. 7.	July 31.
New York	273	360	Chicago	141	174
Baltimore	52	41	Minneapolis	74	54
Memphis	63	87	Los Angeles	240	255
Atlanta	33	37	San Francisco	275	320
Kansas City	655	576	New Orleans	44	41
St. Louis	78	112			
Cincinnati	139	208	Total	2,057	2,265

Dealers Awaiting New Hay.

Timothy.—Reports from the various timothy markets show a slight falling off in receipts during the week, with prices fluctuating according to the supply or the demand at each of the markets. At several markets, including New York, Richmond, Atlanta, and Cincinnati, the price of No. 1 timothy advanced from $1 to $3 per ton because of the light receipts and of the demand for hay of the higher grades. At Baltimore the market declined $2 per ton because the receipts were in excess of the demand. The market for the lower grades of hay was weak and they were hard to dispose of at current quotations.

The receipts of new hay are increasing and are selling at a range of from $4 at Cincinnati to $8 at St. Louis and Chicago under the price of old. This is a bearish factor in the markets, and purchases continue to be for immediate needs only, as it is thought in most cases to be unsafe to store new hay at this time, and buyers do not care to store old hay at the premium asked.

Stocks Light in South.

Reports from the principal distributing markets in the Southeast indicate light stocks generally, with the exception of Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., where a considerable quantity of off-grade hay is reported in storage. New hay is being offered freely in this territory from Kansas City, and the hay arriving is mostly of good quality.

The demand is light, however, because of the abundance of pasturage now available, and purchases are being made only for immediate needs.

Alfalfa.—Receipts of alfalfa at Kansas City for the week were 259 cars compared with 214 during the previous week. The hay arriving is principally No. 1 and No. 2, the arrivals of choice and No. 3 being small. Some improvement in the demand was noted and prices at the close of the week were about $1 higher than at the close of the previous week.

(Concluded on page 105.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, AUG. 7.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	Buffalo.	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Duluth.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Los Angeles.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	42.50	40.00	37.00	36.00	39.00	[2] 34.00	[3] 34.00	36.00	[2] 37.00	[2] 34.00	[2] 27.25	.....	24.00	23.00	.....
Standard timothy	40.50	38.50	36.00	35.00	38.00	.....	.....	34.00	[2] 35.00	[2] 32.00	[2] 24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	39.00	37.50	35.00	34.00	35.00	[2] 32.00	[3] 32.00	33.00	[2] 32.00	[2] 28.00	[2] 22.50	.....	22.00	22.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	38.50	36.50	32.50	36.00	36.00	.....	.....	32.00	[2] 33.00	[2] 30.00	[2] 25.00	.....	22.00	21.00	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	33.50	.....	31.00	34.00	36.00	.....	.....	31.00	[2] 27.00	.....	[2] 23.00	.....	.....	19.00	.....
No. 1 clover	32.00	.....	.....	30.00	34.00	.....	.....	30.50	[2] 25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	34.00	.....	.....	34.00	35.00	28.50	25.00	.....	24.00	33.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	32.50	.....	.....	33.00	32.00	26.25	20.00	.....	22.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.50	28.50	.....	.....	30.00	29.00	23.50	15.00	.....	20.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	24.00	25.50	18.50	17.50	19.00	17.00	.....
No. 2 prairie upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	22.50	17.00	15.00	17.00	15.00	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	22.00	.....	12.50	16.50	12.00	12.00	.....
Grain hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	47.00	46.50	54.00	50.00	57.00	.....	46.00	47.00	43.00	.....	.....	.....	40.00	39.50	.....
Soft winter	47.50	.....	60.00	52.00	55.00	44.00	47.00	48.00	44.00	45.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	47.00	46.00	.....	.....	55.00	.....	46.00	47.00	43.50	45.00	41.00	42.00	.....	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	57.00	55.00	57.00	60.00	62.00	.....	56.00	58.00	54.00	.....	.....	.....	50.50	50.00	.....
Soft winter	57.00	.....	60.00	56.00	68.00	61.00	[4] 57.00	60.00	59.00	62.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	57.00	.....	.....	.....	66.50	.....	.....	58.00	57.00	60.00	.....	61.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	57.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	.....	.....	.....
Wheat mixed feed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.00
Rye middlings	.....	57.00	.....	58.00	.....	.....	.....	58.00	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	51.00	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	61.50	63.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.00	68.00	65.00	66.50	65.50	70.00	62.50	62.00	.....
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	.....	64.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65.00	62.50	.....	.....	.....	67.50
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	62.00	61.50	.....	.....	57.00	56.00	.....	.....	65.00	62.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.50
Peanut (36 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	45.00	.....	.....	40.00	48.00	40.00	38.50	37.00	35.00	38.00	.....	.....	40.00
Gluten feed	.....	69.00	68.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.00	64.25	66.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	.....	65.00	67.00	65.00	.....	.....	66.00	62.00	62.00	59.00	58.00	55.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	53.50	.....	.....	45.00	.....	[5] 56.00	.....
Beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average *cash* sales at these markets.
[2] New.
[3] September shipment.
[4] Nominal.
[5] Rolled.

PRICE DECLINE IN FEEDING STUFFS GATHERS MOMENTUM.

Break Largely Due to Improvement of Transportation Conditions and Augmented Supplies.

The principal feeding stuffs recorded further declines during the week ending August 7. Wheat bran which sold July 31 in Minneapolis at $43 was quoted at $39 on August 7. Soft winter wheat bran was offered on the same date in Memphis at $43 with buyers holding off. Season bran was quoted at around $44 delivered Baltimore with country trade buying sparingly. Freer production of feeds and the arrival of delayed cars, augmenting supplies on the spot, caused lower prices in all markets. The transportation situation is reported as much improved. A spirit of conservatism still prevails in spite of rumors with reference to European complications.

Wheat and Mill Feeds.—The demand for standard middlings for hog feed is good. While the price of this commodity declined from $1 to $2 per ton, it is still selling at from $10 to $12 per ton over bran. Formerly its average price was slightly $2 higher than bran. Practically all markets report declines from $4 to $5 in the price of bran. Reductions of $2 per ton overnight were not unusual. The official price for soft western winter wheat bran in 100-pound sacks in the Philadelphia market on August 4 was $53 to $53.50, on August 5, $51 to $51.50. Stocks of wheat feeds are good.

Buffalo and Minneapolis report large stocks of bran and fair stocks of middlings. Market is stagnant and no immediate improvement is expected. September shipment of middlings can be bought in many markets at $7 per ton less than track stuff.

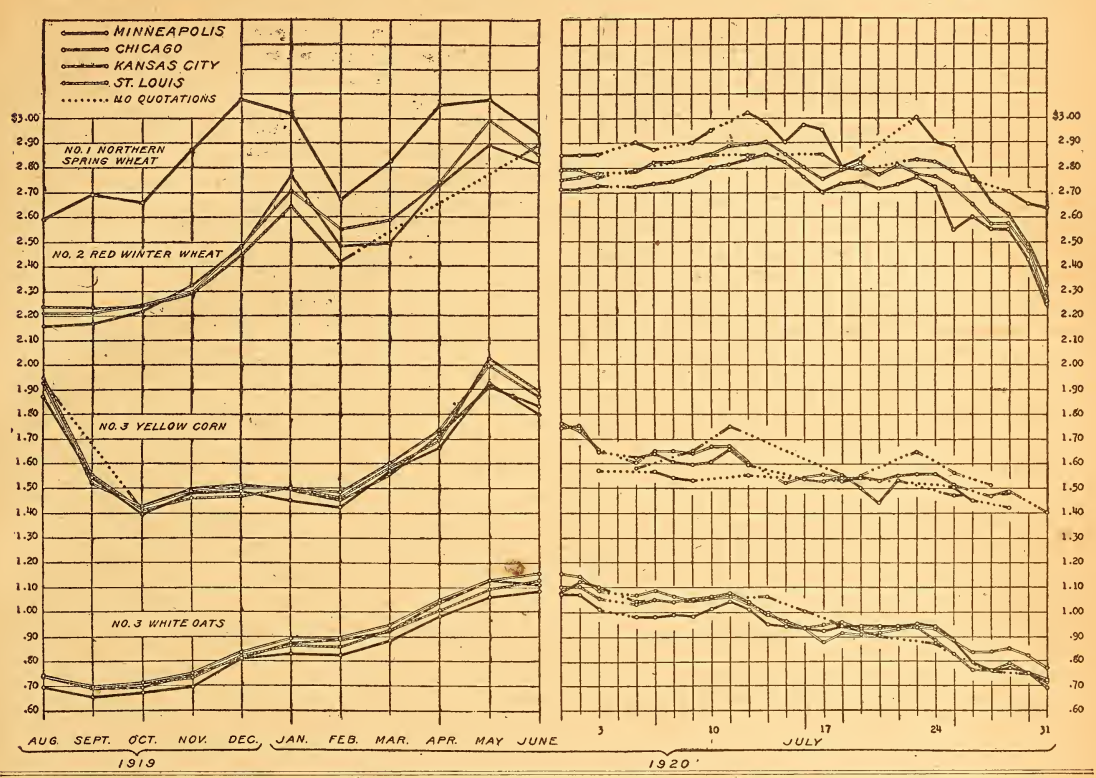
Cotton Report Affects Meal Prices.

Cottonseed meal.—A continued improvement in the condition of the cotton crop on July 25, which was 74.1 as compared with 67.1 on July 25, 1919, resulted in a further easing off of prices. First shipments of new meal from central and southern Texas are expected the last part of this month. New crop 43 per cent meal is quoted at $53 f. o. b. Texas common points. Sterling exchange declined during the week to $3.55¼ and no resumption of export business to any extent is expected in the near future. Southern markets report stocks as good and the demand poor. Trading in new meal is said to be mostly of a speculative character. The movement was light.

Linseed Meal.—The price of linseed meal remained practically unchanged. Mills in Minneapolis territory report that they are receiving shipping instructions in large numbers since the date of rate increase was formally announced. The eastern demand is quiet. Shipping is fairly heavy on August contracts. Stocks in manufacturing centers are large. Northwestern mills report the market as dull and that the recent decline in the seed market has had a bearish effect on country trade which is holding off expecting lower prices.

Alfalfa Meal.—The demand for alfalfa meal is quiet. Kansas City reports that Colorado

AVERAGE CASH PRICES OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.



mills are quoting No. 1 meal at $34.50 f. o. b. Kansas City, which is a lower price than that quoted by the local mills. Offerings in the principal markets are liberal. In northeastern territory Colorado No. 1 meal is quoted around $45 prompt shipment delivered Philadelphia rate points, and August-September shipment at $43.50. The movement is heavy.

Gluten Feed.—Gluten feed manufacturers report prices unchanged from last week and that plants are being operated full capacity. Orders are said to have slackened up a little. Supplies of corn seem to be more easily obtainable. Stocks of corn in this country reported at 7,029,000 bushels compared to 3,200,000 bushels a year ago. Offerings for August shipment are good, stocks and movement fair.

Hominy Feed.—Chicago jobbers quote hominy feed at $60 f. o. b. Chicago, with small demand from country points. Kansas City and a few other markets report lower quotations than prevailed last week, but the larger mills advise that the strength in cash corn necessitated a slight advance. They state, however, that the demand is mostly for immediate shipment, as buyers seem anxious to avoid payment of higher freight rates due on or about August 26.

Other Feeds.—Los Angeles wires that beet pulp for 10 days shipment is quoted at $55. Price of the imported material in eastern markets declined from $1 to $2 per ton. Mixed feed in northeastern markets is easier. The price is about $66 in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle, and the supply appears equal to the demand. Barley feed is quoted at $60 in Denver and rolled barley at $56 in Los Angeles.

HAY MARKET.

(Continued from page 104.)

Little activity is reported in any of the other markets except those on the West Coast. The markets in the southeastern States report liberal offerings from producing territories, but dealers are buying only for their immediate needs which are very small.

Los Angeles received 160 cars of alfalfa during the week, which seemed to be more than equal to the limited demand, and the market was weak.

Reports from growers' associations in California show a decline of about $2 per ton in prices on sales made in the territory covered by these organizations. Sufficient cars have been available for their shipments, which have ranged from about 125 to 175 cars per week during the past few weeks.

Stocks of baling wire which had been accumulated are now practically exhausted and some balers have been forced to discontinue operations.

Clover.—Little clover hay is arriving in any of the markets, and there is practically no demand for the limited amount offered. Not much improvement in the demand can be expected until insufficient pasturage causes the dairymen to come into the markets for hay.

Prairie.—Some improvement has been noted during the week in the demand for prairie hay. The quality of the hay arriving was good, being principally No. 1 and No. 2 and was taken readily by stockyards and feeders. At several markets, including Chicago, it was stated that high-grade prairie was being bought in preference to timothy at the difference in price.

GRAIN MARKET.

(Continued from page 101.)

the volume of business usually done at this season is considered.

Heavy rains in southern Indiana and showers in other parts of that State and in Illinois, Friday night, August 6, caused general selling of December corn Saturday, August 7. That future closed at $1.24, which was 3¼ cents lower than Friday's close. The September future was steady and only fractionally lower. The September represents old crop corn, while the December represents new crop. Chicago December wheat closed on Saturday at $2.32¾, which was 3¾ cents lower than on Friday. Only moderate export demand for wheat caused the easiness.

Opening August 9.—Export bids for wheat have mostly been out of line. British commission and other large buyers remain indifferent, intimating that the Polish situation is not bullish in grain. Offerings from country points to Chicago are not large. The country is not selling wheat freely, and the movement from the Southwest is more toward Gulf ports to fill early export sales than toward terminal markets.

On August 9 the Bureau of Crop Estimates made the following estimates for August: Winter wheat, 533,000,000 bushels, an increase of 15,000,000 from July 1; spring wheat, 262,000,000 bushels, a decrease of 29,000,000 from July 1; making a total of 795,000,000, or 146,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. Corn was estimated at 3,003,000,000 bushels, which is a gain in condition equal to 233,000,000 from July 1. Oats were estimated at 1,402,000,000, also representing a gain in condition.

Fruits and Vegetables

POTATOES HIGHER AFTER DECLINE FOR THREE WEEKS.

Other Vegetable and Fruit Markets Fairly Steady, With Shipments Lighter.

Potato markets were firm during the week ending August 9, for the first time in several weeks following the recent severe decline. Values of peaches and watermelons did not change much but losses in the cantaloupe markets were general. Movement of fruits and vegetables was lighter than during the previous week, total shipments showing 12,932 cars rolled, compared with 14,138 the preceding week and 13,413 during the corresponding week last season. The decreased movement included peaches, potatoes, and watermelons; cantaloupes showing an increase.

Potatoes Recover Slightly.

Potatoes.—Prices showed some improvement at shipping point and in consuming markets. Haulings have been lighter at Virginia shipping points and demand exceeds supply. Irish Cobblers No. 1 gained 25 to 50 cents per barrel closing at $4.50 to $5 f. o. b., according to local reports. Last week's prices prevailed in Eastern markets, ranging from $4.50 to $6.50, but car lots in Chicago ranged higher, at $6 to $7.50. New Jersey Irish Cobblers No. 1 closed at shipping points mostly $2.85 to $3 per 100 pounds sacked, carloads f. o. b. New Jersey Irish Cobblers were weaker in Boston on early sales, but recovered to last week's close of $3.35 to $3.65.

New York showed some improvement, closing $3 to $3.15. Pittsburgh prices ranged $3.15 to $3.60 per 100 pounds sacked, and Philadelphia $2.65 to $3. Kansas Early Ohios ranged $2.10 to $3 per 100 pounds sacked, carloads f. o. b., cash track to growers. Prices closed at the top of the range, $2.75 to $3. Kansas and Missouri Early Ohios showed some strength early in the week in Chicago reaching $3.85 per 100 pounds, but reacted at the close to a range of $3 to $3.25. Minnesota field run Early Ohios ranged $2.60 to $3.10 per 100 pounds sacked, carloads f. o. b. Idaho shipping points quoted U. S. grade No. 1 Rurals at $2.10 per 100 pounds sacked, wagonloads, cash to growers at country loading points. Kentucky Irish Cobblers, sacked per 100 pounds, ranged $3.35 to $4 in nearby markets. Shipments were 2,845 cars, compared with 3,150 the preceding week and with 2,154 during the corresponding week last year.

Larger Potato Crop Predicted.

The potato crop was forecast August 1 by the Bureau of Crop Estimates as 402,134,000 bushels, compared with 387,586,000 bushels on July 1 and 357,901,000 bushels produced last season. The gains over last year's crop are chiefly in the West, some of the eastern States showing moderate decreases.

The potato outlook continues generally favorable. Various producers in Clinton County, N. Y., report the condition of the crop better than a year ago. Shipments from southern New Jersey, according to several growers and dealers in that section, may exceed those of last year by one-third. Central New Jersey Irish cobblers are showing good yields, probably slightly above the average. The crop is being marketed rapidly in the effort to dispose of a large part of it before the crop from more northern sections reaches the market. Monmouth County is reckoned considerably above normal for early varieties and about normal for the later varieties. Reports from Maine potato sections continue favorable and some localities seem likely to exceed last year's heavy yield. Crop conditions have improved in the San Luis Valley section, Colorado, and the potato output is expected to equal that of last season, or probably 3,700 cars for the valley, according to a local estimate.

JOBBING PRICE RANGE OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore Irish Cobbers No. 1, Barrels.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Aug. 9.	This season. Aug. 2.	One year ago.
New York	260	$4. 50–$4–87	$4. 25–$4. 50	$5. 25–$5. 50
Boston	246	5. 50– 6. 25	5. 00– 6. 00	7. 75
Baltimore	14	5. 00– 6. 00	4. 50– 5. 25	6. 00– 6. 50
Chicago	275	[1] 6. 00– 6. 25	[1] 6. 25– 6. 50	[1] 9. 00
Kansas City	130	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	50	8. 50	8. 00	.....
Virginia [2]	....	4. 50– 5. 00	4. 25– 4. 50	.....

CANTALOUPES, California, Turlocks, Standard 45's.

New York	151	$5. 25–$5. 50	[3] $4. 50–$5. 00	$2. 50–$2. 75
Boston	41	6. 00	[3] 4. 50– 5. 00	4. 00
Baltimore	9	[1] 4. 50	[3] 4. 50– 5. 00	1. 75– 2. 25
Chicago	178	3. 75– 4. 00	[3] 4. 25– 4. 50	2. 50– 3. 00
Kansas City	42	.....	[3] 3. 50– 3. 75	3. 00
St. Louis	114	4. 00	[3] 4. 00– 4. 25	3. 00– 3. 50
Turlock, Calif. [2]	....	1. 30– 1. 50	2. 40– 2. 50	.....

PEACHES, Georgia Elbertas, sixes and bushel baskets.

New York	125	$3. 75–$4. 25	$4. 00–$4. 25	[4] $2. 50–$4. 00
Boston	73	3. 50– 4. 50	4. 00– 4. 75	[4] 3. 75
Baltimore	11	3. 00– 3. 25	4. 00– 4. 25	[4] 3. 50– 3. 75
Chicago	104	2. 50– 3. 50	3. 00– 4. 00	[4] 2. 75– 3. 50
Kansas City	101	2. 00– 3. 00	4. 00– 4. 50	[4] 2. 50– 3. 00
St. Louis	11	4. 00– 4. 50	4. 00– 4. 25	[4] 2. 00– 2. 25

WATERMELONS, Georgia and South Carolina Tom Watsons, 22–30 pounds average bulk per car.

New York	198	$250–$400	$150–$275	$250
Boston	47	[10] 0. 40–0. 60	[10] 0. 30–0. 50	.....
Baltimore	123	325– 400	125– 250	.....
Chicago	190	350– 470	300– 450	[6] 290– 350
Kansas City	92	[5] 2. 50–3. 00	300	[7] 175– 300
St. Louis	75	[7] 400	200– 250	[6] 265
Georgia [2]	....	[9] 300– 425	100– 175	[8] 400

[1] Car-lot sales.
[2] F. o. b. shipping points.
[3] Arizona Salmon Tints and Green Meats.
[4] Arkansas Elbertas.
[5] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[6] Missouri Tom Watsons.
[7] Texas Tom Watsons.
[8] Indiana shipping points.
[9] Missouri shipping points.
[10] Unit basis.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Aug. 7.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples	611	396	507	2,439	1,832	82,667
Cabbage	146	185	82	14,563	9,205	23,444
Cantaloupes	1,929	1,403	1,097	13,888	15,511	21,954
Cherries	52	20	116	1,393	942	1,025
Dry beans	47	137	49	6,305	7,087	7,593
Grapes	291	203	130	653	666	30,349
Grapefruit	1	6	17	11,135	6,454	6,467
Lemons	193	175	194	7,977	9,401	9,532
Lettuce	218	151	228	10,201	5,684	7,345
Mixed and bunched vegetables	145	214	134	7,432	6,483	11,255
Mixed deciduous fruits	308	228	237	1,734	1,814	2,839
Onions	343	418	271	7,907	6,114	20,481
Oranges	302	586	361	43,844	44,606	50,654
Peaches	1,806	3,087	2,103	10,017	16,003	30,923
Pears	526	649	736	2,909	2,573	10,147
Plums and prunes	130	154	92	1,106	1,556	3,224
Strawberries	26	24	35	7,989	7,995	8,105
Tomatoes	413	158	414	8,901	8,559	14,469
Watermelons	2,512	2,547	4,144	28,493	22,839	30,950
Sweet potatoes	88	118	41	173	161	15,356
White potatoes	2,845	2,554	3,150	35,710	28,858	59,691
Total	12,932	13,413	14,138	224,769	204,345	548,470

Peach Market Steady.

Peaches.—Georgia Elbertas, sixes and bushel baskets, were steady in consuming markets at a range of $3 to $4.50. Early Elbertas from California ranged $1.50 to $2 per box in middle western markets. New Jersey Greensboros and Carmans ranged $2.25 to $3.25 per six-basket carrier in New York. North Carolina sixes, Belles and Elbertas, were firm in eastern markets at a range of $3 to $4, closing $3.50 to $4. Shipments were 1,806 cars compared with 2,103 the preceding week and compared with 3,087 during the corresponding week last season. Reports from Wayne County, N. Y., state that the peach crop is in good condition and the trees well loaded. The August 1 forecast by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of 26,037,000 bushels shows a slight improvement over the July 1 forecast of 25,268,000 bushels, but shows also that this season's yield is still considerably below last season's commercial crop of 29,461,000 bushels.

Cantaloupes Sell Lower.

Cantaloupes.—Last week's sharp break in prices at California shipping points continued during the week, sales of Green Meats and Salmon Tints, Standards 45's being made as low as $1.15, carloads f. o. b. cash track. Prices recovered slightly, closing $1.30 to $1.50 per crate. California cantaloupes were slightly lower in consuming markets, closing $4.50 to $6 per standard crate in eastern markets and at $3.75 to $4.75 in middle western cities. California and Arizona Honey Dews were steady at $2 to $2.50 per crate all sizes. Arizona Green Meats and Salmon Tints were lower in eastern markets closing $3.50 to $4.50. Middle western markets showed greater losses, averaging declines of about $2 per crate, the cantaloupe markets closing at different levels in important consuming centers. Final prices in Detroit ranged $3.50 to $3.75 per crate, in Chicago $2.75 to $3, and in Kansas City lowest prices were reached at $1.25 to $2. Georgia and Carolina Green Meats and Pink Meats, Standards 45's, were steady in eastern markets at $1.75 to $3. Haulings have been heavy at Indiana shipping points; Salmon Tints, Standards 45's, losing more than $1 per crate, closing $2.50 to $3, carloads f. o. b. cash track. Arkansas Salmon Tints and Green Meats, Standards 45's, closed at $2.50 to $3.75 at consuming markets. Shipments were 1,929 cars, compared with 1,097 the week before, and compared with shipments of 1,403 cars during the corresponding week last year.

Watermelon Markets Firm.

Watermelons.—Medium sized melons were in good demand at Georgia shipping points and a better tone prevailed this week, prices showing some improvement, ranging $75 to $210 per carload f. o. b. cash track to growers. Haulings have been moderate. Georgia Tom Watsons averaging 20 to 28 pounds sold at $150 to $475 bulk per car in eastern markets. Cleveland was within this range also, but sales were made slightly higher in Chi-

(Concluded on page 110.)

WESTERN CANTALOUPES GAIN.

(Continued from front page.)

markets were 3,224 cars, as compared with 2,651 in 1918, with 4,715 in 1917, and with 5,063 in 1916. The total shipments reported of western cantaloupes were 18,730 cars in 1919, as compared with 10,968 in 1918, with 12,715 in 1917, and with 11,951 cars in 1916.

Although more western than eastern cantaloupes were taken at these 10 markets, yet, for the four-year period, these 10 markets took a larger percentage of the total eastern crop than of the total western crop. The unloads of eastern cantaloupes at these 10 market centers in 1919, represent 51 per cent of the total shipments of eastern stock, as compared with 72 per cent in 1918, with 48 per cent in 1917, with 55 per cent in 1916, or an average of 57 per cent for the four-year period. The unloads of western cantaloupes in 1919 represent 46 per cent of the total shipments of western stock, as compared with 44 per cent in 1918, with 39 per cent in 1917 and with 48 per cent in 1916, or an average of 44 per cent for the four-year period. The relatively heavy consumption of eastern stock in 1918 was due, in part, to the short crop in California, Colorado, and Arizona.

Chicago Limit for Eastern Stock.

That distance from market is not a limiting factor with shippers of western cantaloupes is evidenced by the fact that the eastern markets of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati took a total of 16,143 cars of western cantaloupes during the past four years as compared with 8,108 cars of eastern stock. On the other hand, eastern shippers do not ship west of Chicago. The takings of eastern cantaloupes in Chicago, the Twin Cities, St. Louis, and Kansas City comprised only 515 cars, as compared with 8,058 cars from western States. Of these four markets Chicago received about 500 cars of eastern cantaloupes, while the Twin Cities, and St. Louis and Kansas City received practically none.

The New York and Philadelphia markets received the greater part of their supply of cantaloupes from California, Colorado, Arizona, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and North Carolina. The Washington market, while close to heavy eastern producing fields, receives practically its entire carlot supply from California and Colorado. Pittsburgh and Cincinnati receive nearly all their carlot supplies from the western producing fields in California, Arizona, Colorado, and Arkansas, with small quantities coming from Indiana, Delaware, and Maryland. While Chicago receives some stock from Indiana and Michigan most of it comes from California, Colorado, Arizona, and Arkansas. Practically all of the carlot supplies for the Twin Cities and St. Louis and Kansas City come from California, Colorado, Arizona, and Arkansas.

The compilation of unloads by months for 1919 shows when cantaloupes are in heaviest receipt at these 10 markets. Detailed statistics are given in the accompanying tables.

Cantaloupe unloads by months for 1919.

(Cars.)

City.	Total.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
New York	3,867	466	1,044	1,185	714	458
Chicago	1,936	477	648	476	219	116
Philadelphia	1,336	203	360	509	187	77
Pittsburgh	1,702	352	505	480	312	53
Cincinnati	597	103	170	158	116	50
St. Louis	305	46	131	60	58	10
Kansas City	448	125	152	92	71	8
Washington	230	55	91	25	38	21
Minneapolis	171	48	67	35	12	9
St. Paul	92	23	32	26	6	5

UNLOADS OF CANTALOUPES AT 10 CITIES FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

CARS.

Originating State.	New York.				Philadelphia.				Pittsburgh.				Cincinnati.				Washington.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
New Jersey	70	170	132	146	....	....	....	....	0	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delaware	236	544	383	460	82	25	40	79	35	17	48	105	5	1	1	0	5	12	2	4
Maryland	304	445	389	414	105	18	36	146	58	13	18	72	0	14	2	7	0	1	0	0
Virginia	2	1	2	5	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	2	....	....	....	....	0	0	2	0
North Carolina	190	96	342	321	122	72	210	199	19	6	37	85	0	0	3	5	7	10	5	25
South Carolina	15	26	92	25	5	0	0	3	4	1	6	15	0	0	5	1	0	0	18	3
Georgia	78	127	147	148	43	35	9	55	2	20	43	50	0	1	19	28	9	8	9	21
Florida	29	23	25	39	4	0	50	7	0	0	1	10	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	4
Indiana	1	2	0	3	....	....	....	....	20	34	50	61	46	72	46	28	....	....	....	....
Illinois	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	1	....	....	....	....
Missouri	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	9	6	9	2	0	6	1	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	5	9	5	10	....	....	....	....	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	6	....	....	....	....
Texas	41	2	0	0	....	....	....	....	34	1	0	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	18	40	9	1	9	1	0	8	113	46	23	44	58	9	45	10	....	....	....	....
Colorado	748	302	259	321	130	81	140	85	300	215	132	170	134	91	47	89	45	34	13	18
New Mexico	62	46	40	2	1	3	0	0	22	14	8	1	20	12	0	0	0	5	1	0
Arizona	242	177	158	140	73	41	28	17	133	133	108	77	40	31	37	40	26	6	1	0
Nevada	0	0	2	3	....	....	....	....	14	0	14	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
California	1823	1008	1344	1055	420	210	302	313	939	557	516	780	273	152	182	194	122	41	45	48
Miscellaneous	3	11	38	48	55	2	0	11	7	1	22	8	11	1	22	31	16	9	2	0
Total	3867	3029	3367	3141	1049	493	815	924	1702	1068	1140	1530	597	389	418	442	230	129	99	123

Originating State.	Chicago.				St. Louis.				St. Paul.				Kansas City.				Minneapolis.			
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
Georgia	4	3	35	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana	58	62	28	125	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	2	7	20	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan	72	26	14	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri	0	1	29	1	0	9	6	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	1	1	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Texas	1	1	2	4	2	0	2	8	....	....	....	....	4	0	2	28	0	0	0	1
Arkansas	113	61	76	95	60	12	74	74	4	5	15	5	67	19	111	40	8	4	4	2
Colorado	238	178	131	205	47	69	24	57	7	9	1	8	83	74	37	42	20	10	6	12
New Mexico	18	2	21	23	7	6	5	3	....	....	....	....	11	3	0	0	2	2	0	0
Arizona	100	99	78	157	27	13	13	5	9	4	6	10	32	4	33	14	21	12	12	24
Nevada	1	1	2	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0	0	1	4	3	1	7	0
California	1327	607	324	904	160	176	137	202	72	19	52	60	248	28	135	134	115	87	86	135
Miscellaneous	1	10	28	37	2	1	24	30	0	1	11	7	0	0	39	8	2	2	27	1
Total	1936	1059	793	1628	305	286	285	397	92	38	85	90	448	128	358	270	171	118	142	175

Indiana Cantaloupe Shipments May Show 33 Per Cent Increase.

The growing season in the Southern Indiana cantaloupe district has been too cool for normal development of the vines according to the report of a local field agent of the Bureau of Markets. The excessively cool weather extended into the harvest season and retarded considerably the ripening of the melons. This lateness is reflected in the car-lot movement to August 4; only 97 cars having moved to that date this year, compared with 291 last year. Notwithstanding the unfavorable growing and ripening conditions it is estimated that about one-third more carloads will be shipped.

No disease has developed seriously this year, although a few cases of wilt have occurred. A rather severe hail and rain storm visited Decker about two weeks ago which damaged the older settings considerably, and killed a number of the young settings and some of the plants. Not much damage was sustained by the later plantings. In the vicinity of Poseyville, the excessively cool nights brought considerable damage to the vines by causing them to fire badly and thus shortened the normal life of the plant. This condition was aggravated by a rain just at the time the vines were beginning to bear.

Early Prices High.

Prices have been very high since the opening of the car-lot shipping season, principally because of a lack of severe competition in consuming markets and because this year the Indiana season began so late that very little competition was encountered from the Imperial Valley and Arizona, while Turlock and Arkansas had not begun to ship heavily. This condition in combination with the usual good price for the first few shipments caused prices to hold high until Turlock and Arkansas cantaloupes began to reach the markets in heavy volume. Salmon Tints, Standards 36's and 45's, unwrapped, carloads f. o. b. cash track, opened at $4.50 to $5, but after several days dropped to a range of $4 to $4.25, while on August 4 the bulk of the sales were at $3.50, with a large portion of the cars consigned. Tiptops, which are produced in large quantities, opened at around 14 cents each, but have soon declined to 8 cents.

It is estimated that practically all of the car lots will roll prior to August 21, though favorable growing conditions may prolong the shipping season a few days. Probably at least 150 cars will move during the week of August 2 to 7, while the probable movement for the entire district for this season is estimated at around 600. The quality of the melons is good, as practically all of them are well sugared and well netted. Standard crates and flats are being used almost entirely this season for car-lot shipments. A few baskets are being used for local shipments.

Georgia shipped approximately 6,780 cars of watermelons in 1918, and of this quantity about 3,280 cars, or nearly 50 per cent, were unloaded at 20 large cities, the total population of which approximates 17,250,000. Florida shipped 2,180 cars in 1918, of which about 1,133 cars, or over 50 per cent, were unloaded at 22 large cities, the total population of which approximates 16,950,000.

Potato acreage in Washington is 4,000 acres larger than last season, but is still 10,000 below recent average. The crop, however, may be larger than in 1919 on account of better condition.

The strawberry movement is over, except in California and Oregon. Shipments this season were practically of the same volume as last season.

Foreign Markets

BRITAIN TO STIMULATE COLONIAL COTTON PRODUCTION.

Tax Levy and Government Grant to Help Research and Educational Movement—Worried by American Situation.

A plan for increasing the cotton acreage and production of the British Empire through research and education, and particularly through strengthening the staffs of agricultural departments in colonies and protectorates, has been announced by the British Cotton-Growing Committee. The British Government has decided, according to the American Chamber of Commerce in London, to make a grant of £50,000 ($243,000 at par) a year for the next five years to the British cotton association, on condition that the cotton industry itself will make a levy on each bale of cotton.

The cotton industry has already agreed to the condition laid down by the Government and will make an annual levy of 6d. (12 cents) a bale on all cotton used in the United Kingdom, which is estimated to produce at least £100,000 ($486,650 at par) per annum.

Lancashire Interested.

The decision of the Government, says the American chamber, has been received with great satisfaction in Lancashire, where for some time grave uneasiness has been felt as to the prospect of sufficient supplies to maintain the industry at the normal rate of production.

The scheme of organization is being evolved with the advice and consultation of the board of trade and will be put into effect without delay, according to the American consul general at London. The committee, of which the president of the Board of Trade has been invited to become ex officio chairman, is to include representatives of the governmental departments and colonial offices concerned, certain chambers of commerce, and representatives of the cotton industry.

Expenditures to be Abroad.

The organization will be conducted under a general director. The main expenditure will be abroad. A rough scheme has been prepared and approved generally. Research and education will be fostered and assisted, but the matter of most pressing importance, and which will absorb most of the money available, is the strengthening of the staffs of the agricultural departments in the colonies and protectorates where cotton is a possible crop by adding trained men, who will give their whole or their main attention to cotton. The efforts of the agricultural departments in the colonies and protectorates to introduce improved seed and to maintain purity of strains will be supported and extended and the means of transportation will be systematically studied.

The steadily increasing consumption of cotton in American mills without a corresponding increase in production has caused much concern to the great centers of cotton manufacture in Lancashire, which realize an exportable surplus of American cotton and foresee their present dependence upon an eventual reduction in this source of supply.

Cotton has become a successful crop in West Africa, which exported to England in 1902 cotton valued at £151 ($736); in 1909 it was £104,060 ($506,408); and in 1919, £440,000 ($2,141,260), with cotton seed valued at £140,000 ($681,310), which was destroyed, owing to lack of crushing and transportation facilities. Practically all of this cotton was grown in Nigeria, where the cotton-growing committee has given great impetus to the extension of acreage, yield, ginning facilities, and transportation, and expects eventually to have an annual exportable surplus of 100,000 bales.

East Africa is also producing cotton of good quality, and the potentialities of Mesopotamia, under proper irrigation, are said to be promising.

Heavy British Stocks of Currants Force Greek Prices Down.

British stocks of 18,000 tons of currants in the hands of the ministry of food have caused a drop in the prices in Greece. With the February market ranging from 880 to 980 drachmas per 1,000 pounds (10.6 to 11.9 cents per pound, with the drachma at 12.1 cents) the June range is from 790 to 850 drachmas (9.6 to 10.3 cents per pound).

While the Greek Government has fixed August 22 as the opening day for new crop shipments, it does not seem probable that any large quantities of fruit can go forward at that time. For the last four years the crop has been ready for shipment later and later each year owing to lack of labor. With the continued troop mobilization it does not seem probable that labor conditions will be any better this year than in 1919, and it is thought that no worth-while quantities of the new crop can be prepared for shipment before September 15.

American Demand Important.

There are indications that the remarkable increase in the importance of the American buying of the new crop will again be strongly felt, according to a report of the American Consul at Patras.

Options and demands for new crop fruit are very much in evidence from all parts of the United States. Considerable buying at this time for as far west as the Pacific coast is another significant feature of recent developments in this market.

Germany, previous to the war, imported between 25,000 and 30,000 tons annually, but has given no signs of reentering the market.

Negotiate for Jugoslav Grain Surplus.

Negotiations are under way for the exportable surplus of grain in Jugoslavia, according to reports to the Department of State from the American minister at Belgrade, dated July 12 and 19.

Arrangements practically have been completed for the sale to Austria of 551,150 bushels of wheat and 1,575,000 bushels of corn at 160,000,000 dinars ($9,600,000), with the dinar at 6 cents.

The Greek Government is negotiating for the exportation to Greece of a maximum of 367,433 bushels and a minimum of 257,203 bushels of wheat monthly for one year to be paid for either in drachmas or dinars at the rate of exchange current at the time of export.

Control of Apples Withdrawn by United Kingdom.

The British food controller has decontrolled the prices of both imported and domestic apples from August 1 to November 14. After the latter date the maximum retail control price will be 10d. (20 cents) instead of 9d. (18 cents) per pound. A new schedule of imported wholesale prices is being prepared according to a cablegram from the consul general at London, dated July 30.

Unprecedented Imports of Malaga Raisins Ascribed to Prohibition.

Nearly 8,000,000 pounds of raisins—7,838,867—have been exported to the United States from Malaga during the first six months of 1920. This is more than the total export of raisins from Malaga during the seven years from 1913 to 1919, inclusive.

The extraordinary demand for Malaga raisins, according to the American consul at Malaga, is ascribed by the exporters to the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as they believe that the raisins are used in the manufacture of home-prepared beverages and wines.

The quantities of dried raisins exported in the first six months of 1920, compared to the total yearly export of raisins during the past seven years, are as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1913	1,199,615	1917	832,573
1914	1,187,608	1918	63,632
1915	884,268	1919	1,130,487
1916	1,249,815	1920 (Jan.-June)	7,767,056

Practically the entire production of dried raisins from the 1919 crop has been exhausted and there are no stocks on hand.

It is estimated that the first raisins of the new crop will appear on the market in Malaga between August 20 and 25. The producers, in view of the great demand in the United States, are inclined to hold out for high prices, notwithstanding the prospect of an increased production.

Unless the demand in the United States continues insistent, the probability is that the prices will be higher than last year early in the season, but will drop at the beginning of the calendar year 1921.

RUSSIAN FLAX ACREAGE REDUCED.

(Continued from page 101.)

The area sown to flax before the Bolshevist revolution amounted to 2,900,000 acres in 25 governments of European Russia. In 1918 about 30 per cent of this area was outside of Bolshevik Russia (in Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, etc.). The area sown to flax in 1918 in Soviet Russia was 1,890,000 to 2,025,000 acres, and in 1919 it had fallen 50 to 60 per cent. In 1920 it will probably constitute not more than 15 or 20 per cent of the area sown before the war.

Warehousing of Russian Flax.

Before the war the stocks of scutched flax warehoused in Russia amounted to about 420,000 long tons, or four-fifths of the world's supply. In 1919 about 97,000 tons of flax were put into the warehouses, and it was expected that in 1920 there would be 84,800 tons. Up to March, 1920, however, there had been collected only 16,000 to 24,000 tons, although the season for storing in the warehouses was already finished. The actual stocks therefore amount to only about 25 per cent of the quantity expected, and will scarcely satisfy the requirements of the domestic industry.

Domestic Flax Industry.

In 1916 the Russian spinners worked 94,500 tons of flax and manufactured 66,400 tons of thread. In 1918 the quantity of thread manufactured was 25,300 tons, or about 38 per cent of the 1916 quantity, and in 1919, 15,300 tons, or about 23 per cent of the 1916 figure. Taking into account that the spinning at the present time is coarser than formerly, it follows that the production

(Concluded on page 111.)

FRUIT EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(Continued from front page.)

two-thirds of the entire exports of that commodity. During one year only, 1918, Great Britain was displaced by another country, Canada then taking first place. The Dominion has usually held second place, with Germany, except during the war period, third. Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, and Australasia have all imported large quantities of the fresh fruit. In fact, American apples are sent to more than 80 countries, reaching all parts of the globe.

Fresh Fruits Exports Growing.

Prior to the war the United States exported annually about 251,000,000 pounds of apples. From 1915 to 1919 the average exports amounted to 213,000,000 pounds, or nearly 6 per cent of the average commercial crop of 3,965,800,000 pounds.

The exports for the first five months of 1920 are less than half those made during the same period of 1919, owing largely to the depreciation of foreign currency.

Lemons and oranges are the only other fresh fruits exported in any large quantities. Both the lemon and the orange growing industries show a steadily increasing export demand, Canada and the United Kingdom taking most of the shipments.

For the eight years since the exports of lemons have been compiled by quantity, a yearly average of 97,000 boxes have been sent to foreign countries, increasing from 44,000 in 1912 to 306,916 boxes in 1919. The industry in this country is comparatively new. The trade has grown so rapidly that the 1920 exports have already exceeded the eight-year average.

Our exports of oranges show a similar upward trend, though not so decided, as the American orange industry is considerably older. The average exports for the 5-year period, 1910–1914, were 1,253,000 boxes, while those for the 1915–1919 period amounted to 1,573,000 boxes, an increase of 25 per cent, even though in one year, 1918, the foreign shipments amounted to but 857,159 boxes, lower than any prewar year. Considering the export movement of oranges in the first five months, the exports in 1920 probably will be well above the prewar average.

Imports of Fresh Fruits Decline.

Our import trade in fresh fruits is steadily declining. The banana is the principal fresh fruit imported into the United States, the supplies coming mostly from Central America. Before the war our imports of bananas averaged 44,000,000 bunches yearly; for the 5-year period 1915–1919 a 19 per cent decline, to 36,000,000 bunches, had taken place.

Grape imports, which came mostly from Spain, declined coincident with the rapid development of the grape industry in California. The average imports for the 5-year prewar period amounted to 35,127,000 pounds. During the five war years a drop to 18,250,000 pounds, or 48 per cent, occurred.

Lemon and orange imports present a similar story. In prewar times from 129,000,000 to 150,000,000 pounds of lemons were imported annually from Italy; with the increase in American production, imports declined so greatly that they are given only in value by the Department of Commerce.

Several million pounds of oranges were formerly imported from Jamaica, Mexico, and Italy, but very few are now brought into this country.

The exports from the United States of all dried fruits except peaches and raisins declined heavily during the war period. With the possible exception of apples, the 1920 exports of dried fruits probably will exceed those of any previous year.

Before the war Germany was our best customer for dried apples, with the Netherlands a close second. Then followed Sweden and the United Kingdom. During the war large quantities were sent to the Netherlands, Denmark, and the United Kingdom.

With Germany out of the market, our exports of this commodity were almost cut in half, the yearly average before the war being 35,000,000 pounds, and for the 5-year period 1915–1919, 16,000,000 pounds.

The overseas trade in dried apricots was not affected so much by the war, even though the prewar exports went largely to Germany. Before the war the chief importers were Germany, France, and the Netherlands. During the war this trade changed to the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden, the United Kingdom taking almost as large quantities as Germany had before the war, while France also increased her imports. Therefore, the five-year average of 20,000,000 pounds showed a decline to only 17,000,000 pounds.

Canada has always been our best customer for dried peaches. Before the war Germany occupied second place; during the war the United Kingdom and Sweden. The trade increased 60 per cent from a prewar average of 6,000,000 to nearly 10,000,000 pounds for the 1915–1919 period, due largely to exports of 18,660,272 pounds in 1915.

A substantial trade in prunes with Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, and France, with especially heavy imports by Germany during 1913 and 1914, brought the average yearly exports up to 71,000,000 pounds. With the elimination of the German trade the shipments overseas dropped to an average of 57,000,000 pounds for the 5-year war period, with France and the United Kingdom our best customers. The indications for 1920 are that Great Britain, France, Canada, Belgium, and the Netherlands will take the bulk of our exports of this product.

Raisins and other dried grapes have found favor in Canada, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Norway, and Denmark, and our export trade has been steadily growing. In fact, a comparison of the prewar period with the war period will show that it has tripled, the average for 1910–1914 being 20,000,000 pounds, for 1915–1919 more than 65,000,000 pounds.

A general decline in imports of all dried fruits, especially of those from countries involved in the war, occurred during the war period.

The so-called currant, in reality a dried grape, is imported chiefly from Greece. It is grown in the United States, but the industry has not yet reached the commercial stage. During the war, imports of Greek currants were cut off to a great extent, the average annual imports dropping from 36,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds. Heavy buying during 1920 will probably result in imports up to the prewar level.

Dates are imported chiefly from Asiatic Turkey and the United Kingdom, our date industry being in its infancy. From more than 26,000,000 pounds in prewar times to 22,000,000 pounds during the war is the story of the decline. From present prospects, however, imports during 1920 may exceed the prewar figure.

Our fig imports, furnished principally by Asiatic Turkey, Greece, and Italy, suffered a severe drop. The 5-year prewar average amounted to 20,000,000 pounds, the 1915–1919 average 13,000,000 pounds, a decline of 35 per cent.

Although olives are an important crop in California, large quantities of this preserved fruit are imported from Spain and Greece. The lack of tonnage was a principal factor in the decline of the imports of this commodity during the war. The decrease in our receipts of olives was only 9 per cent, from 46,000,000 to 42,000,000 pounds. Prewar quantities are again coming forward.

Though the American raisin industry is large, allowing steadily increasing exports, considerable quantities have been imported from Spain and Asiatic Turkey. The prewar average of 3,000,000 pounds of this commodity does not compare with our exports of 20,000,000 pounds, and during the war this was reduced to 1,000,000 pounds, while our exports had increased to 65,000,000 pounds. Yet the American demand during 1920 is such that 9,000,000 pounds were imported during the first half of 1920. In one month alone, May, more than 2,000,000 pounds were brought in.

FOREIGN TRADE IN PRINCIPAL FRUITS.

Exports.

(Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.)

Kind.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Apples:										
Green or ripe (pounds)	250,544	215,450	272,018	288,033	231,204	326,549	250,581	143,716	86,987	256,855
Dried (pounds)	22,643	44,279	37,748	38,734	31,028	33,909	13,186	7,853	2,200	24,704
Apricots, dried (pounds)	18,366	12,194	32,525	21,326	16,541	25,748	13,564	6,729	5,262	37,144
Lemons (boxes)	.....	.....	44	58	94	60	164	154	193	307
Oranges (boxes)	962	1,265	1,290	906	1,840	1,589	1,782	1,860	857	1,777
Peaches, dried (pounds)	4,946	6,407	6,586	5,152	7,387	18,660	9,678	6,524	4,840	9,022
Prunes (pounds)	64,470	67,679	92,638	94,344	35,229	50,977	54,339	48,077	22,888	108,208
Raisins and other dried grapes (pounds)	15,547	20,053	28,092	16,594	21,688	58,585	57,500	48,446	52,658	110,183
Total fruits (incomplete) (pounds)	451,575	464,732	573,985	539,755	494,509	651,821	551,600	419,398	257,935	710,540

Imports.

Bananas (bunches)	40,193	45,394	41,852	46,058	46,640	38,230	35,385	35,280	32,249	36,993
Currants (pounds)	33,790	35,595	47,257	30,924	32,131	25,240	16,056	794	5,091	14,852
Dates (pounds)	28,045	18,795	18,917	40,262	25,786	26,453	16,919	20,099	10,721	36,921
Figs (pounds)	22,437	19,575	16,423	19,162	20,507	8,328	15,755	3,239	11,775	25,359
Grapes (pounds)	35,785	48,126	27,558	32,109	32,059	15,073	33,310	13,886	16,100	12,888
Lemons (pounds)	150,411	130,284	128,840	$6,414	$5,228	$2,367	$2,452	$1,877	$1,858	$2,438
Olives (pounds)	55,640	27,360	57,438	35,179	57,431	37,133	66,727	43,678	26,658	37,540
Oranges (pounds)	9,743	7,011	4,433	$253	$53	$79	$63	$142	$117	$53
Raisins and other dried grapes (pounds)	3,023	3,560	2,308	3,564	3,874	1,605	1,758	989	100	1,567
Total fruits (incomplete) (pounds)	336,874	290,506	303,175	161,201	171,787	113,832	150,524	82,685	70,445	129,127

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 99.)

Sheep.—Although aggregate sheep receipts at leading market centers for the week under review fell somewhat short of the preceding week and 27 per cent below the more normal marketing the same week last year, the trend of lamb prices was steadily downward. A slumpy set of markets for dressed lamb, the unloading at New York of another cargo of New Zealand lamb and mutton, the continued depressed state of the markets for wool and skins, and a below normal midsummer demand for feeding stock, the latter traceable in part to lack of rain over some feeding sections, were price-depressing influences.

Trend of Lamb Prices Down.

At the week's close western lambs were selling on killing account mostly $1 lower at Omaha and Chicago than a week earlier, while feeder grades were also off that much at Chicago. Native lambs, which had been selling relatively low a week earlier, escaped with less decline, Chicago, Kansas City, and East St. Louis reporting declines of mostly 50 cents on such offerings. Yearlings sympathized to an extent with the decline in lamb prices, while matured sheep held close to steady, with the exception of Omaha, which declined generally 50 to 75 cents under a fairly liberal run of range sheep.

In view of the fact that range conditions are for the most part reported favorable, flesh condition of the western offerings is more or less disappointing, many of the range lambs presenting a somewhat dried-out appearance and most consignments carrying long feeder ends. The $14 quotation on range lambs was eliminated before the week end at all the markets under review excepting Chicago, where choice Idahos topped on Friday at $14.35. Natives, for the most part, lack uniformity, running to untrimmed stock, varying greatly in size and condition, and they are taking a wide price range, many cull native lambs selling at Chicago and elsewhere as much as $7 per 100 pounds below the best prices paid for choice fat kinds.

Despite the uncertain position of the wool market, which has a tendency to lessen demand for breeding sheep stock, ewe prices were well sustained last week, comparatively light receipts meeting with a fairly good call and sales ranging largely from $6.50 to $11, western, black-face, yearling ewes commanding the best prices.

Opening August 9.—Under more moderate receipts than a week earlier, cattle trade was mostly steady with some 25 cents higher spots noted at Chicago and Omaha than the close of the preceding week on both beef and butcher cattle. Calves sold irregularly lower at Chicago and Kansas City, heavyweights breaking 50 cents to $1 at the first-named points, while stocker and feeder trade was steady to higher.

Hogs sold unevenly with the tendency toward a further narrowing of the price range shown at most points, particularly at Omaha and Chicago.

Sheep and lambs held with little change at the "River" markets, but the latter and some range sheep took 25-cent declines at Chicago, where top lambs sold at $14.

Heavier Butter Production in 1919.

Reports made to the Bureau of Markets by over 3,740 creameries show a total butter production in 1919 of 868,124,806 pounds. On the basis of creameries reporting for both years the increase over 1918 was 7.7 per cent.

WOOL MARKET FIELD NOTES.

A little better feeling exists throughout the interior regarding the wool market situation. Prices a trifle higher than those quoted for the preceding week are being offered by local dealers in certain localities.

Colorado.—There seems to be a general feeling among the wool dealers throughout Colorado that any change in the situation from now on should be in the nature of an improvement, although the wool market at the present time is stagnant. There are practically no shipments to central markets and no sales of any importance are noted. La Plata County growers have refused 25 cents per pound advance by local banks and have consigned during the past week 50,000 pounds into seaboard markets for storage. Monte Vista Center and some of the Del Norte growers consigned to eastern markets at an advance of 20 cents per pound. Wool growers in Saguache County continue to hold 300,000 pounds in local storage.

Idaho.—Wool situation in Idaho is similar to that prevailing in other range States. Approximately 1,750,000 pounds have been centralized to be sold on a cooperative basis. Of this amount, 1,000,000 pounds is range wool and the remainder farm wool, all assembled at county or district points. In addition, 3,000,000 pounds of wool is reported stored at Mountain Home, Idaho, which is considered to be one of the largest wool markets in the State. No sales have been reported or bids made on any portion of this quantity and the growers expect to hold until the market opens. Some wool is being consigned to Chicago and Portland.

Maine.—Greater activity is noted in the local market and a few speculators are offering 30 cents although little wool is moving. The slightly increased price offered during the past week has caused a stronger feeling on the part of the wool producers.

Missouri.—Wool growers and local wool pools hold 75 per cent of the State's clip. The situation is little changed from last week. A few sales of small quantity are being made and the local buyers are offering from 15 to 35 cents for medium wools.

Montana.—In some sections of the State, the wool growers have disposed of their clip either by consignment to dealers or through their local banks. In Cascade County shipments aggregating more than 2,000,000 pounds have been shipped to the Boston market, while 30,000 pounds have been shipped to Chicago. Musselshell County wool is being stored locally. Very little of the county clip has been sold. Most of the Hill County wool has been disposed of by consignment.

Ohio.—The wool market in Ohio is unchanged, no wool changing hands. Country buyers are offering 20 to 25 cents. Approximately 1,500,000 pounds of wool is held in storage at the Growers' Warehouse in Columbus. Executives of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association are not urging consignments so that only small quantities of wool are being received at present.

Oregon.—There has been practically no variation in wool market conditions in Oregon during the last month. The only wool moving consists of small lots sold to local dealers and that taken by the woolen mills. Good medium wools were freely purchased two months ago at 52 cents. The price quoted to-day on this same class of wool is 36 cents. Owing to cancellations some of the mills throughout the State may be forced to close. There has been no movement of any importance to central or seaboard markets.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET.

(Continued from page 106.)

cago, reaching $500. Texas Tom Watsons averaging 20 to 28 pounds brought better prices at Texas shipping points, selling at 65 cents to $1.45 per 100 pounds in carloads f. o. b. cash track. Haulings were heavy. Early sales of 28 to 30 pound Texas melons were made in Kansas City at $400 to $465. Haulings have been increasing at Missouri shipping points, but values advanced $125 to $135 per car, ranging $300 to $450 for 22 to 30 pound melons carloads f. o. b. cash track. Shipments decreased sharply by more than 1,600 cars, movement being but 2,512 cars compared with 4,144 the preceding week and 2,547 during the corresponding week last season. The melon crop in Hopkins County, Tex., and in the Sulphur Springs section is proving equal to estimates. A report from Muscatine, Iowa, estimates the watermelon area at 500 acres.

Apple Values Steady.

Apples.—New Jersey Yellow Transparents in five-eighths bushel baskets sold at $1.75 to $2 the first half of the week. Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland Duchess and Transparents ranged generally $1.50 to $2.50 per bushel basket in eastern markets. Middle western Duchess and Transparents were reported in the Cleveland market at $2.25 to $2.50 per bushel and in Chicago at $1.50 to $1.75. A fruit growers' association in Mesa County, Colo., estimates the apple crop in that section at probably 1,500 cars, or 300 cars more than last year. The quality is better, owing to less damage by insects. The apple crop in southern Idaho may not be much over two-thirds that of last season, but size and quality of fruit will be good. The Ozark apple crop of Missouri may run 50 to 60 per cent of an average crop.

The August 1 forecast published by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of 32,588,000 barrels shows improvement during the month compared with the July forecast of 30,234,000 barrels and last season's total commercial production of 26,174,000 barrels. The manager of an Oregon fruit growers' association estimates the northwestern crop at 25,341 cars as compared with 32,638 cars last year, this report being based on estimates from 1,400 growers. Heaviest reductions compared with last year are in the Yakima section estimated 7,000 cars as compared with 9,702 last year and in the Hood River section 2,000 compared with 3,136. Winesaps and Delicious promise full crops, Jonathans are irregular in yield, while Spitzenburgs and Newtowns promise a light crop. Quality is unusually good and running to large percentage of Extra Fancy Grade. The export of apples may be increased as a result of a removal of the apple price control in Great Britain from August 1 to November 14, inclusive. After that period, control probably will be restored and a new price schedule given out.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

Cabbage.—In New York State according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates the crop showed a condition of 91 per cent August 1 compared with 88 per cent July 1 and 80 per cent July 1, 1919. Condition of the Wisconsin cabbage crop was estimated at 90 per cent August 1 compared with 92 per cent July 1 and 84 per cent July 1 last season. New Jersey and Pennsylvania cabbage in five-eighths bushel baskets showed a wide range in Philadelphia, best stock selling as high as 80 cents and poorer quality as low as 10 cents per basket.

FROZEN FRUIT INDUSTRY.

(Continued from front page.)

them, especially when tin containers are costly, as at present; and that the frozen fruit held at the proper temperatures, has a more natural flavor than that which is canned or dried. Fruit preserved by freezing has been found by the experiments to be fully as satisfactory as fresh fruit and superior to canned and dried fruit for use in making ice creams and sherbets, and for cooking in the form of pies, preserves, jellies, and other desserts and confections.

Low Temperatures Required.

The following fruits are now being frozen and held in commercial lots: Strawberries, red and black raspberries, blackberries, loganberries, blueberries, gooseberries, currants, and sour cherries. The procedure is simple. Berries are frozen in the crates in which they are marketed at temperatures from 10° F. to zero or below. If the berries are warm and soft it is preferable that the lower temperatures be employed until the fruit is solidly frozen. The temperature may then be raised to 10° F. and the fruit can be carried for a season or withdrawn through the winter as needed.

Only sound berries should be frozen. The freezing process will not, of course, do away with mold. But mold will not develop at the temperatures employed.

Flavor Well Preserved.

It must be understood that none of the above-mentioned fruits can be eaten as fresh. They become water-logged and collapse upon thawing. Being literally dead, they will rapidly decay at higher temperatures. They should, therefore, be used immediately in cooking or in frozen dishes, even before all the ice is melted. When promptly and properly made into pies, preserves, jellies, and confectionery, or when frozen again into ice cream, the frozen fruits are very palatable and in every way comparable to the best fresh products.

Cheaper Than Canning.

Fresh berries and cherries are not available during the winter months. The frozen product at such periods, therefore, must compete only with the canned or dried fruit. The latter is excellent for some purposes but it does not possess a fresh fruit flavor. The frozen fruit is superior to the canned product in at least two ways. First, it is more nearly similar to the fresh fruit; and, secondly it is considerably cheaper. The present cost of the cheapest 2-quart tin can is 12½ cents. But 16 quarts of berries or cherries can be held frozen for the first month for approximately 6 cents and each month thereafter for about 5 cents. A storage season of eight months would thus total a cost of only 41 cents, or a little more than the price of three 2-quart tin cans. Frozen cherries have the added advantage of being easier to pit with machines, if used while in the frozen state.

Ripe tomatoes have also been successfully frozen and stored for several months.

In view of the ease and economy with which berries, cherries, and tomatoes can be successfully frozen and held almost indefinitely, this commercial practice commends itself to the widest use in all sections where there is a surplus of production and cold storage space is available.

Many shippers and receivers in the markets use the Bureau of Markets price reports and inspection service as a basis of settlement with buyers.

SOUTHWESTERN ALFALFA SEED CROP

(Continued from page 102.)

be up to normal. Thrashing will not begin until after August 15, hence no prices had been established at time of the reports. The Mesilla Valley will probably not produce a seed crop this year.

Oklahoma.—Any early alfalfa seed which may be produced in Oklahoma this year will be in small quantities and from scattered localities. Little thrashing will be done as early as August 15, most of it being deferred until September. Less seed than usual will be taken from the second cutting, this cutting and the third cutting in some sections already having gone for hay. It is thought that the total acreage cut for seed will not exceed 88 per cent of last year, which was considered only about 80 per cent of normal; while the yield per acre should be normal or slightly better, averaging 240 pounds. Conditions were favorable the last of July for seed of normal quality but prospects might be considerably improved by rains during August which would cause the seed to fill better.

Arizona.—The bulk of the alfalfa seed produced in Arizona this year will come from the Yuma project, 80 per cent of which is expected from the second cutting. The acreage harvested this year is slightly larger than normal and last year, but the yield is considerably less, being only 66 per cent of normal and 60 per cent of last year, averaging 210 pounds per acre. The quality varies, being poorer in some places and better in others, but unless injured by rains should average normal. Thrashing began about July 10 to 15, and growers were being offered $23 per 100 pounds for country run and $25 to $26 for clean Common alfalfa, and $35 to $36 per 100 pounds for clean Hairy Peruvian. A few growers were selling the Common at $26 and Hairy Peruvian at $36, while others were asking from $2 to $4 above these prices.

California.—The acreage of alfalfa to be harvested for seed in California this year is normal and slightly larger than last year. The yield will be about equal to that of last year but only 94 per cent of normal, varying from 200 to 600 pounds, and averaging about 350 pounds. In the central part of the State the seed crop will be harvested about August 1, and in other sections during September and October. At the close of July very little seed had been offered or bids received, but where the earliest seed is moved bids of $20 to $25 and $25 to $27 per 100 pounds for country run and clean seed, respectively, had been made and growers were willing to dispose of their seed at these prices, but buying was not active. In the southern part of the State no prices had been made, but this seed usually moves at about $5 per 100 pounds under the prevailing price in the Yuma, Ariz., district. Present indications are that the quality of the seed crop this year will be better than last year.

Canary Islands onion seed is selling this year from $1.16 to $2 a pound as compared to the average price of 90 cents during past years, reports the American consul at Teneriffe. The crop this year will not exceed 40,000 pounds. Shipments of onion seeds in 1919 to the United States amounted to 69,592 pounds.

Cotton Imports Into Czechoslovakia

are to be paid for by the export of half the merchandise manufactured from the cotton thus imported.—Economic Review, London.

BUTTER MARKET.

(Continued from page 100.)

year. Shortage of help detracts from the amount of attention usually given to the dairy end of the farm. The liberal offerings of Danish butter in storage at New York have reduced the demand for fine centralized cars, and few are offered on the New York market this week. Trading in futures for August delivery brought a good many cars to the Chicago market, but so many failed to grade up to the requirements that undergrade cars resulted. These have been hard to move at anything like fair prices.

Market Trend Downward.

The trend of the market has been downward during the week, but a much better feeling was noted on Friday, especially in the late afternoon. Dealers were generally of the opinion that with a moderate recovery, a steady market and fair trading may be expected for the rest of the month. A sharp recovery would be apt to check the excellent consumption and result in a dull market. Prices on 92 score butter showed a net decline under Monday's price of ½ cent at Philadelphia and 1 cent on the other three markets with closing quotation as follows: Chicago, 52½ cents; New York, 54 cents; Philadelphia, 54½ cents; and Boston, 55½ cents.

Production of Butter and Oleomargarine for April, May, and June Compared with Same Months Last Year.

(Preliminary report.)

Commodity.	Per cent increase or decrease.		
	April.	May.	June.
Creamery butter	— 7.64	—15.49	— 1.88
Whey butter	—11.00	—15.22	— 7.09
Process butter	—21.45	—13.54	—24.19
Oleomargarine	— 1.06	+22.06	+28.02

RUSSIAN FLAX ACREAGE REDUCED

(Continued from page 108.)

of the Russian spinners has diminished even more than the figures would indicate.

Besides the production of the factories a large quantity of flax, 80,600 tons, according to estimates, is spun in the peasant homes. The domestic industry thus requires under normal conditions at least 161,300 tons.

In 1918 the cooperative societies that were members of the Central Association of Flax Growers collected 40,300 tons of flax, which was about 16 to 21 per cent of the total harvest for the year. In 1919, according to the statistics of the Soviet Government, the yield of flax was 60,600 tons, of which the cooperative societies collected 39,900 tons. In 1920 the Central Association of Flax Growers was deprived of the right of participating in the collection. The local agricultural cooperatives were reorganized and the collection of flax was taken over by agents of the Government.

Flax Stocks in Soviet Russia at Present.

According to the data of the Soviet Government's central organ for purchasing, the depots of the State held on January 1, 1920, a stock of 29,000 tons of flax, of which 8,000 tons was for export.

Argentina Rebuying Wheat.

France has resold to Argentina 40,000,000 bushels of Argentine wheat at about $2.185 in return for which Argentina has permitted the export of 7,000,000 bushels to France duty free, according to reports from commercial sources.

Cotton

SPOT COTTON DECLINES, WHILE FUTURES ADVANCE.

Sales of Spots Show Increase of Nearly 6,000 Bales Over Preceding Week.

Prices for spots during the week ending August 7 showed a decline but futures showed advances as compared with the previous week. The average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 37.48 cents per pound on August 7 as compared with the close of the previous week of 38.52 cents and 31.98 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. During the week October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 75 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 59 points. October contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 23.12 pence per pound on August 6 as compared with 22.54 pence the previous week and 19.07 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

Spot Sales Increase.

The spot sales during the week were larger than those of the previous week. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending August 7, amounted to 33,531 bales as compared with 27,723 bales the previous week and 22,638 bales the corresponding week in 1919.

The market for fabrics was reported dull and depressed.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates on August 2 estimated, from the reports of its correspondents and agents, that the condition of the cotton crop on July 25 was 74.1 per cent of normal as compared with 70.7 on June 25, 1920, 67.1 on July 25, 1919, 73.6 on July 25, 1918, and 75.6 the average on July 25 for the past 10 years.

Condition of Crop Improves.

A condition of 74.1 on July 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 170.4 pounds and a total production of about 12,519,000 bales. That is, the final outturn will probably be larger or smaller than this amount according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than average conditions. Last year the production was 11,329,755 bales, two years ago 12,040,532 bales, three years ago 11,302,375 bales, four years ago 11,449,930, and five years ago 11,191,820 bales.

Below are given the comparisons of condition by States for the years named:

Crop Condition July 25.

	1920	1919	1918	10-year average
Virginia	74	80	75	83
North Carolina	77	76	87	78
South Carolina	77	71	80	75
Georgia	68	67	77	75
Florida	64	50	70	75
Alabama	67	64	78	73
Mississippi	71	63	81	74
Louisiana	71	52	65	73
Texas	74	67	61	75
Arkansas	78	63	77	78
Tennessee	76	67	86	79
Missouri	81	67	93	80
Oklahoma	85	75	75	79
California	85	100	95	98
Arizona	85	93	95	
Other	85			

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Prices of Middlings spot cotton for August 7 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending August 7 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1]On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	300	450	400	350	400	450	300	400	450	450	395
Strict Good Middling	250	350	300	300	325	350	250	300	350	425	320
Good Middling	200	250	250	225	250	250	200	200	250	375	245
Strict Middling	100	150	150	125	150	150	100	100	150	150	133
Middling	**40.00**	**38.00**	**39.00**	**38.75**	**38.00**	**37.50**	**35.55**	**35.25**	**36.00**	**36.75**	**37.48**
	[1]Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	250	300	300	350	350	300	300	300	250	375	308
Low Middling	600	900	650	850	900	850	1,000	900	925	1,075	865
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	1,000	1,200	950	1,150	1,350	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,575	1,283
Good Ordinary [2]	1,200	1,400	1,200	1,500	1,650	1,500	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,850	1,570
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	200	200	300	250	200	500	200	Even.	215
Strict Middling	200	500	350	300	400	450	300	600	300	125	353
Middling [2]	400	800	500	450	500	600	500	700	450	350	525
Strict Low Middling [2]	600	1,100	700	750	700	700	700	1,000	700	725	768
Low Middling [2]	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,150	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,600	1,000	1,425	1,158
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	500	500	400	500	500	450	700	450	425	483
Strict Middling [2]	600	800	650	600	700	650	600	800	550	550	650
Middling [2]	1,000	1,200	800	800	1,000	750	700	900	700	700	855
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	500	1,000	600	500	500	600	700	700	550	375	603
Strict Middling [2]	600	1,200	750	750	700	750	800	800	650	600	760
Middling [2]	1,000	1,400	900	950	1,000	850	900	900	750	750	940
Sales for week, bales	252	1,091	.....	.....	925	845	5,334	20,103	3,026	1,955	[3]33,531

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the 10 markets.

New York and New Orleans Closing Future Prices for Aug. 7, 1920, and for the Corresponding Days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
October	32.02	32.12	30.35	30.90	31.72	29.08
December	30.76	32.28	29.91	29.96	31.76	28.93
January	29.56	32.16	29.83	29.30	31.67	29.03
March	29.20	32.16	29.80	28.97	31.75	29.05

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Aug. 6.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts	18,120	72,670
Port stocks	741,290	1,072,181
Interior receipts	19,584	43,063
Interior stocks	842,646	746,904
Into sight	67,527	104,149
Northern spinners' takings	21,418	30,823
Southern consumption	64,000	70,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,897,100	3,125,433

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending August 6 amounted to 19,175 bales as against 182,081 bales for the corresponding week last year and 87,263 bales in 1918.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Aug. 6.

To—	1920–21	1919–20	1918–19
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain	7,108	110,339	23,901
France	500	9,627	18,685
Japan and China	.....	4,553	.....
Germany	10,413	.....	.....
Other countries	1,154	57,562	44,677

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on August 6, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	1	2
Strict Good Middling	24	95
Good Middling	234	712
Strict Middling	652	1,619
Middling	3,085	1,580
Strict Low Middling	8,669	1,456
Low Middling	3,869	1,220
Good Middling, Yellow Tinged	325	72
Strict Middling, Yellow Tinged	661	138
Good Middling, Yellow Stained	14	2
Total	17,534	6,896

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on August 6, 1920, at the port of New York were 38,874 bales and at the port of New Orleans 219,566 bales.

Long-Staple Cotton.

A light to fair demand for long-staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a very limited demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in those two markets were as follows:

New Orleans: Cents.
- Strict Good Ordinary, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 inches: 34
- Strict Low Middling, California, 1 to 1 1/16 inches: 35
- Strict Middling, 1 1/8 to 1 3/16 inches: 70
- Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/16 inches: 37 1/2
- Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 full: 43

Memphis:
- Strict Low Middling to Middling, fair color, 1 1/16 inches: 38

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 36.75 cents per pound at New Orleans and 38 cents per pound at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
1 1/16 inches	500	300
1 1/8 inches	2,450	2,650

Latest quotations received for Egyptian cotton for Fully Good Sakellaridis were $1.27 1/2 for prompt delivery and $1.15 3/8 for December delivery; and for Good Fair $1.12 1/2 for prompt delivery and $1.05 1/4 for December delivery.

Stocks of Egyptian Cotton at Alexandria on Aug. 6.

	Bales.		Bales.
1920	72,000	1918	211,000
1919	180,000	1917	70,000

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